



The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozechah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 1, 1939

PRICE: ONE ANNA

Rajen Babu Elected Congress President

New Working Committee To Be Chosen

To-day

SUBHAS REMAINS UNMOVED BY JAWAHARLAL'S APPEAL

His Demand For Composite Cabinet Turned Down

NOISY DEMONSTRATION AGAINST NEW PRESIDENT

THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE MET ON SUNDAY IN A TENSE ATMOSPHERE UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU AND ADJOURNED TILL ONE NOON TO-DAY AFTER BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD HAD BEEN DECLARED ELECTED PRESIDENT FOLLOWING THE RESIGNATION OF MR. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE.

Jawahar's Appeal To Subhas

At the outset Pt. Nehru made a statement enquiring if his proposition requesting Mr. Subhas Bose to withdraw his resignation and renominate the old Working Committee met with the approval of Mr. Subhas Bose.

AFTER MR. BOSE HAD DECLARED THAT HE COULD NOT WITHDRAW HIS RESIGNATION IF THE HOUSE WAS UNPREPARED TO SHOW CONSIDERATION TO HIS VIEWS THAT THE WORKING COMMITTEE SHOULD BE A COMPOSITE ONE PT. NEHRU WITHDREW HIS RESOLUTION.

RAJEN BABU ELECTED PRESIDENT

After a short discussion as to the procedure to be adopted in the circumstances it was decided that the House should elect a new President. Dr. Chhotram Gidwani proposed Babu Rajendra Prasad for the Presidency. The motion was seconded by Mr. Mohanlal Saxena. Acharya Kripalani's name was proposed by Mr. Deben Dey and seconded by Mr. Mahanlal Sen. As Acharya Kripalani withdrew Mr. Gidwani's motion was put to vote and declared carried by an overwhelming majority.

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION
Babu Rajendra Prasad amidst noisy outbursts of some visitors, addressed the House appealing for co-operation and help from them and adjourned the House at five in the afternoon till one noon to-day so that the Working Committee might be formed and the official agenda prepared for the House to consider.

CALCUTTA, April 30.
When the A.I.C.C. meeting resumed to-day at two p.m. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who had moved a resolution yesterday requesting the Congress President to withdraw his resignation made a statement that he had moved the resolution with the object of solving the present difficulties. If however the Congress President could not accept it in the form in which it was moved, he would seek the permission of the House to withdraw it as no useful purpose would be served by further discussion of the resolution when it was not acceptable to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

"MUST CONTAIN FRESH BLOOD"
Mr. Bose in reply said that he was of opinion that the Working Committee, while containing in the main a majority of old members should contain fresh blood and unless he was given this power and discretion, the House should accept his resignation and relieve him of his responsibilities as President.

Replying to Mrs. Naidu's appeal Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose made the following further statement:—
In the statement which I have just made before the House I thought I made my position perfectly clear. I have nothing to add to what I have stated therein. As to my attitude on the question of resignation as I submitted at the very beginning I submitted my resignation in an entirely helpful spirit. If you ask me here and now to give my final reply—as the



Dr. Rajendra Prasad WHO HAS BEEN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

President has asked me to do—I can say this that my final reply can only depend on the form of the resolution to be adopted by the A.I.C.C. at this stage. I do not know what resolution will be adopted by the A.I.C.C. and until I know that, it is impossible for me to give a final reply (Applause).

But at the same time I would like to add that I have my attitude perfectly clear and I hope that every individual member of the A.I.C.C. will bear out when I say that my attitude is not an uncompromising one. Surely I want unity. But I want unity of action, and not unity of action (applause).

WANTED FRESH BLOOD EVERY YEAR
Mr. Subhas Bose said that the resolution before the House was one with which he was fully concerned. He said: "When unfortunately Mahatma Gandhi has not found it possible to help us by nominating the Working Committee, should we attempt to solve the problem without reference to the Congress Constitution? He further said that his own view definitely was that there should be the inclusion of fresh blood every year. To ensure continuity of policy a majority of old members may remain. In an emergency, like the present one, it was

(Continued on page 7, col. 1)

Conscription In N. Ireland

Britain's Anxiety To Avoid Clash With Eire

LONDON, April 29.
The anxiety of Eire over the introduction of Conscription in Northern Ireland and the position of the Irishmen in Britain, which is one of the principal reasons for Mr. De Valera postponing his visit to America is likely to be allayed shortly, according to the Press Association, which states that the British Government are anxious to avoid any action that might adversely affect their relations with Eire and that therefore the application of Conscription in North Ireland would be postponed indefinitely. So far as Britain is concerned, it is understood that a man would have to be born and registered here to be eligible for military service.—Reuter.

North Ireland And Conscription In Britain

LONDON, April 30.
It is understood that a decision will be taken by the British Cabinet on Monday whether conscription should apply to Northern Ireland and the subjects of Eire residing in the United Kingdom. Lord Halifax may also report regarding his conversation with M. Maisky on Saturday.—Reuter's Special.

Cabinet To Discuss Future Policy In Palestine

Question Of Ban On Jews Entry Into Palestine To Be Taken To Hague Court?

LONDON, April 30.
Protesting that Government's policy of restricting entry of Jews into Palestine is a breach of legal obligations under the mandate, the Jewish Agency in a communication to the British Government has asked that the Hague Court should test the validity of the policy. The British Cabinet on Monday will discuss the future policy in Palestine, also the text of the military training bill.—Reuter.

CHARLES P. DIXON DEAD

Famous Tennis Player Who Captained 1912 Team

LONDON, April 30.
The death has occurred of the famous tennis player, Charles P. Dixon, who captained the winning English Davis Cup Team in 1912, and was several times the doubles champion of Europe. He was aged sixty-six.—Reuter's Special.

U. P. Socialists' Summer School

LUCKNOW, April 29.
Arrangements are being made by the U. P. Congress Socialist Party to start a summer school of politics here from May 16. It is understood that training will be given to political workers in politics, sociology and other social sciences. Acharya Narendra Deo, it is learnt, will be the Principal of the school.—United Press.

VICEROY MUST RIGHT WRONG

Rajkot Developments And Mahatma's Statement

JHANSI, April 30.
"Neither Gandhiji has been defeated nor Gandhiji's patience has been sorely tried by the politics of Kathiawad as Gandhiji says, but, in fact, the Gwyer Award has been torn to tatters," says Mr. Kanaiyalal Vaidya, General Secretary of the Central India States People's Conference and a member of the Standing Committee All-India States People's Conference, in a statement to the Press on the present situation at Rajkot and referring to Gandhiji's statement in that connection.

Mr. Vaidya adds: "Since the Viceroy has promised to make the Thakore Sahib carry out the terms of the Award, His Excellency must take up the task in his own hands and right the wrong." He also appeals to the A. I. C. C. which is meeting at Calcutta to consider the Rajkot question in all its aspects.—United Press.

HALIFAX, (Nova Scotia).
An effigy of Herr Hitler has been burnt here by University students after parading it through the streets in an anti-Nazi demonstration.

The students goose-stepped along the route chanting "gnats to Nazis" and waving banners which bore the slogans "Hang the Paper Hanger" and "Boycott German Goods."—Reuter

Roosevelt Opens World Fair

'American Wagon Is Hitched To The Star Of International Goodwill'

NEW YORK, April 30.
"Often I think that we, Americans offer silent prayer that on the Continent of Europe, from which the American Hemisphere has been principally colonised the years to come will break down many barriers to intercourse between nations," declared President Roosevelt in a speech inaugurating the World's Fair. He added that the American wagon was hitched to the star of international goodwill which was above all the star of peace.

With its theme of "the world of to-morrow" the Fair is regarded as America's supreme gesture towards international optimism. The Fair is one of the most ambitious exhibitions ever held with sixty-two countries contributing. Over a million people are expected to attend to-day and over sixty million are expected before the close.—Reuter.

ROME, April 30.
Signor Mussolini spent half an hour with General von Brauchitsch and General Pariani, the Italian Under-Secretary for War. The conversations are said to have been of a cordial character, and a recapitulation of recent discussions between General Pariani and the German General Staff. General von Brauchitsch and General Pariani are leaving by air to-morrow for Libya.—Reuter.

'Italian Reply To Policy Of Encirclement'

Sgr. Gayda On Special Fascist Defence Budget

ROME, April 29.
A Cabinet meeting to-day heard the Duce's report on the decisions taken with the Chief of General Staff and Finance Minister on April 27, as regards expenditure of a large part of the Special Defence Appropriation of ten milliard lire earmarked in December last.

An uninformative reference in the Communiqué to the new appropriations allotted to the Army is believed to refer to the decision to spend five milliard lire over. It is stated, a period of ten years. The expenditure is characterised by commentator, Sgr. Gayda to-night as another concrete Italian reply to democratic policy of encirclement of Italy and Germany.—Reuter.

HAS BRITAIN SENT NOTE TO POLAND?

WARSAW, April 30.
Official circles have denied reports circulated by certain Foreign agencies alleging that Britain has sent a note to Poland pointing out that the Anglo-Polish agreement will not be concluded with the intention of encouraging an irreconcilable attitude on Poland's part to reasonable proposals that might be made to her by Germany.—Reuter.

German Press On Foreign Comment Of Hitler's Speech

BERLIN, April 30.
The tone of the German press showed signs of stiffening against Poland. While foreign comment on Herr Hitler's speech is being studied, the complaint against such comment being that it is unreasonable and stubborn.—Reuter.

German Press Lets Off Steam Against Poland

BERLIN, April 30.
The Polish Ambassador left for Warsaw last night, it is learned to-day. It is understood that he received fresh instructions from the Polish Government in view of the Führer's speech. Meanwhile full blast in the German press is directed against Poland, whose Government is accused of "grotesque lies," while the tone towards Britain is very mild in marked contrast to the violent campaign of the last few weeks. Certain foreign circles interpret this as an attempt to break the Anglo-Polish harmony.—Reuter.

Gen. Brauchitsch At Rome

ROME, April 29.
General Von Brauchitsch accompanied by a number of German Staff officers arrived here this evening for several days stay.—Reuter.

GEN. BRAUCHITSCH'S TRIP TO LIBYA

LONDON, April 30.
According to the "Observer's" Rome correspondent, General Von Brauchitsch's visit will last ten days and will include a trip to Libya which is considered highly significant as indicating the

Anglo-Franco-Russian Military Alliance?

Agenda Before Br. Cabinet

Halifax-Maisky Talks: Moscow To Forego Pledges With Regard To Far East?

LONDON, April 30.
THE "SUNDAY TIMES" DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT SAYS THAT IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT AMONG THE QUESTIONS THE CABINET WILL CONSIDER TO-MORROW WILL BE A REPORT BY LORD HALIFAX ON HIS LATEST CONVERSATIONS WITH M. MAISKY IN WHICH IT IS BELIEVED THEY DISCUSSED THE SOVIET PROPOSALS, NAMELY, THAT RUSSIA WILL JOIN THE ANGLO-FRENCH GUARANTEE TO POLAND AND RUMANIA AND UNDERTAKE TO ASSIST BRITAIN AND FRANCE SHOULD THEY OR HOLLAND, BELGIUM OR SWITZERLAND BE ATTACKED.

RECIPROCAL PLEDGES

Britain and France should extend their guarantee to cover Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. All these reciprocal pledges should be embodied in an Anglo-Franco-Russian military alliance. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT MOSCOW IS PREPARED TO FORGO ANY PLEDGES WITH REGARD TO THE FAR EAST. IT IS HOPED THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ENDEAVOUR TO FORMULATE A COMPROMISE SCHEME WHICH WILL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF POLAND AND RUMANIA WILL BE FACILITATED BY A MODIFICATION OF POLISH OBJECTIONS AS THE RESULT OF HERR HITLER'S DENUNCIATION OF THE POLISH-GERMAN NON-AGGRESSION PACT.—REUTER.

BRITISH CABINET SPECIAL MEETING

LONDON, April 30.
It is understood there will be a special meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow to consider the international situation in the light of Herr Hitler's speech. Problems in connection with the Conscription Bill, the text of which is being issued on Monday evening were considered by the Army Council under the Chairmanship of Mr. Hore-Bellisha at a seven-hour session to-day.—Reuter.

Importance which Germany as well as Italy gives to the Italian North African colony in the event of war with Britain and France.

General Von Brauchitsch is understood to be a specialist in mechanised warfare and it is believed, he is making plans in collaboration with his Italian colleagues for the best dispositions to be made of offensive and defensive means on Egyptian and Tunisian frontiers.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI FOR BRINDABAN

SODEPUR, April 30.
Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Mrs. Kasturba and Mr. Pyarelal, will leave to-morrow night for Brindaban in Champaran district (Bihar). It is understood that after about a week's stay at Brindaban Gandhiji will probably proceed to Rajkot.—United Press.

GANDHIJI FEELS EXHAUSTED

SODEPUR, April 30.
Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. Pratibha Ganguly came here at 7 this morning and examined Gandhiji for over an hour, when his cardiograph was also taken. Gandhiji is feeling exhausted to-day.—United Press.

GANDHIJI NOT A SPENT FORCE

Munshi's Warning At Poona Flag Salutation Ceremony

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, April 30.

The Gandhian principles alone will lead India towards the achievement of her cherished goal, was the firm belief expressed by Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister to the Government of Bombay, speaking at the monthly flag salutation ceremony at the Congress House grounds this morning.

The Hon. Mr. Munshi referred to the recent turn of events in Calcutta and said that the A.I.C.C. meeting there, was facing the problem of choosing one way or the other from among the parting of ways. It was well worth considering, he said, that whatever power and prestige the Congress was enjoying at present, was solely due to the policy it had followed for the last 20 years.

Strict adherence to the principles of truth and non-violence, readiness to suffer and to undergo sacrifice, and above all observance of strict discipline, were the main features of Gandhian line of policy, and it was necessary at this juncture that Congress stuck to the same. Nothing would be so wrong as to think that Gandhiji was a spent force. While terror and violence reigned supreme in the outer world, Gandhiji had blessed India with the wonderful idea of Ahimsa, which was to succeed in the long run.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletters Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (—), "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

1. PERSONAL ADLETS

Aristocratic Ladies and Gentlemen offer you sympathy and friendship. Particulars from Jyotindra, Maninagar, Ahmedabad. (11708)

42. SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted temporary Typist with good speed having office experience. Persons who have worked previously only need apply personally. Payment on daily wages. The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay. (11707)

Wanted. A Secretary or Chief Agent for a Life Office at Poona which is proposed to be opened shortly. Decent salary and allowance to a really competent man. Applicant must be a man of position, influence and somewhat well-to-do. Must take responsibility for New Business and yearly progress. Area: whole Maharashtra. Apply to: The General Secretary, Indian Mutual Life Association, Ltd. No. 10, Mount Road, Madras. (11695)

Applications are invited for the post of Principal of the Harigovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad. The applicant should be able to conduct classes in English and at least one of the subjects of the B. Com. courses of the Bombay University. Starting Salary Rs. 500. Appointment on probation for one year. A man with experience and high academic qualifications will be preferred. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience should be sent to the undersigned before the 15th of May 1939. J. H. Divan, Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad. (47)

62. TO BE LET

Best Ventilated single and double rooms with water cock and latest conveniences in New Ganjwalla Building at 510, Arthur Road, Near Tardeo Tram Terminus, Bus & Station near. Apply on premises. (11684)

72. TO LET IN SUBURBS.

To let a very nice and airy bungalow at Vile Parle one minute walk from Station, opp. Railways with good water arrangement and electric fittings. Containing one hall and two rooms. Apply to A. M. Phone No. 22634. (11705)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE "DECCAN QUEEN"

WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, 1939, being a Public Holiday (Id-3-Milad) the Deccan Queen will run from Bombay V. T. on TUESDAY, the 2nd May, 1939, and return from Poona on THURSDAY the 4th May, 1939.

TIMINGS:

Bombay Dep. 5-15 p.m.	Poona Arr. 8-00 p.m.
Poona Dep. 7-50 a.m.	Bombay Arr. 10-35 a.m.

Also on and from Friday the 5th May, 1939, the Deccan Queen will recommence running between Bombay and Poona during Week-ends to the above timings.

G. I. P. RLY.

(62)

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of surplus and unserviceable miscellaneous stores available for disposal at the G.I.P. Railway Stores Department Sub-Depot, Jhansi. Price per copy Re. 1, which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 23rd May, 1939, at 3 p.m. (S.T.). Tender forms obtainable either from the Controller of Stores Office or from the Depot Superintendent, Stores Sub-Depot, Jhansi. Payment by cheque, postal order or postage stamps will not be accepted. (60)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

15th May—Radio Mechanics course for all students including undermatrics. Short period—Moderate fees—Thorough theoretical, practical coaching. Also other advanced courses in Radio Engineering, Wireless Telegraphy, A.M.I.E.E., etc., Radio Electric Institute, Lamington Chambers, Lamington Road, Bombay. 4. (103)

Admissions are now open for Courses in Radio and Electrical Engineering and Wireless Telegraphy. Efficient training both in Theory and Practice. Paying careers. Short Courses. Moderate fees. Library and gymkhana facilities. For fully illustrated Prospectus apply: Khalsa College, Bombay Technical Institute, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay No. 19. (1087)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted immediately able Agents and Canvassers on pay or commission basis throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Aden and Malaya for our One Tola Two Rupees 75 p.c. Back Guaranteed "United Gold". Sole Agents: Koh-i-Hoor Jewellery Mfg. Co., P. Box 5172, Bombay.

U. P. Government Pandlock Products. Wanted Agents on salary Rs. 60 and allowance Rs. 15 p.m. Apply for particulars before 15th May with -4/- Stamps to Hony. Secretary, Inter Trade Federation, Cantonment Road, Lucknow. (11706)

140. PARTNERSHIPS OFFERED.

Wanted financial partner to invest maximum ten thousand rupees to start a factory of Chemical Gold ornaments and jewellery at Bombay. The metal is far superior to Orient-Gold and all other substitutes in the market. Sure chance and all India Market to earn lakhs. Apply Box No. 11694, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

INCOME-TAX

RETURN OF TOTAL INCOME AND OF TOTAL WORLD INCOME OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR FOR ASSESSMENT IN THE YEAR COMMENCING ON THE FIRST APRIL 1939.

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), each of the Income-tax Officers mentioned in column 1 of the annexed table hereby gives notice to every person subject to his jurisdiction as specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 thereof whose total income during the previous year exceeded the maximum amount not chargeable to income-tax to furnish to him within 60 days from the date of this notice a return in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner setting forth (along with such other particulars as are required by the said form) the total income and total world income of such person during that year.

A copy of the prescribed form will be supplied free of charge to any person who, for the purpose of complying with this notice, applies at the office of the Income-tax Officer concerned.

PENALTY. Any person who fails without reasonable cause to furnish the return required by this notice, or fails without reasonable cause to furnish within the time allowed or in the manner required, is liable under section 23 of the said Act to a penalty not exceeding 1-12 times any tax payable by him.

PLACE OF ASSESSMENT. Under the provisions of section 14 of the said Act, where an assessee carries on a business, profession or vocation at any place, he shall be assessed by the Income-tax Officer of the area in which that place is situated or, where the business, profession or vocation is carried on in more places than one, by the Income-tax Officer of the area in which the principal place of his business, profession or vocation is situated; and in all other cases an assessee shall be assessed by the Income-tax Officer of the area in which he resides.

Provided that where an Income-tax Officer has been specially empowered to assess certain classes of incomes and certain classes of persons the assessment of such persons and such incomes will be made by the Income-tax Officer so empowered.

Date 26th April, 1939.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

TABLE.

1. INCOME-TAX OFFICER.		2. JURISDICTION.
NAME & DESIGNATION.	ADDRESS.	
Mr. K. G. Shah, Income-tax Officer, A Division, Ahmedabad.	Income-tax Office, Ahmedabad.	Streets comprised in Ahmedabad City, A Division, a list of which will be found on the Notice Board in the Income-tax Office, Ahmedabad.
Mr. K. C. Shah, Income-tax Officer, C Division, Ahmedabad.	Income-tax Office, Ahmedabad.	Streets comprised in Ahmedabad City, C Division, a list of which will be found on the Notice Board in the Income-tax Office, Ahmedabad.
Mr. N. V. Desai, B.Com., G.D.A., Income-tax Officer, B Division, Ahmedabad.	Income-tax Office, Ahmedabad.	Streets comprised in Ahmedabad City, B Division, a list of which will be found on the Notice Board in the Income-tax Office, Ahmedabad.
Mr. A. C. Mehta, B.A., Income-tax Officer, Ahmedabad District.	Income-tax Office, Ahmedabad.	The whole of the Ahmedabad District with the exception of Ahmedabad City.
Mr. A. R. Chindarkar, Income-tax Officer, Kaira.	Income-tax Office, Kaira, Nadiad.	The whole of Kaira District.
Mr. C. K. Butala, Income-tax Officer, Broach & Panch Mahals District.	Income-tax Office, Broach.	The whole of Broach and Panch Mahals Districts.
Mr. F. N. Marshall, Income-tax Officer, Surat City.	Income-tax Office, Surat.	Surat City.
Mr. S. S. Bharucha, Income-tax Officer, Surat District.	Income-tax Office, Surat.	The whole of the Surat District with the exception of Surat City.
Mr. G. A. Mama, B.A., Income-tax Officer, Thana & Bombay Suburban Districts.	Income-tax Office, Thana.	The whole of Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts.
Mr. P. K. Valvekar, B.A., B.Com., Income-tax Officer, Ahmednagar.	Income-tax Office, Ahmednagar.	The whole of the Ahmednagar District.
Mr. V. R. Muzumdar, Income-tax Officer, East Khandesh District.	Income-tax Office, East Khandesh District, Jalgaon.	The whole of the East Khandesh District.
Mr. D. A. Bhagwat, Income-tax Officer, West Khandesh.	Income-tax Office, West Khandesh District, Dhulla.	The whole of the West Khandesh District.
Mr. D. N. Sabavalla, B.A., Income-tax Officer, Nasik.	Income-tax Office, Nasik.	The whole of the Nasik District.
Mr. V. S. Jatar, B. Com., Income-tax Officer, Poona City.	Income-tax Office, Poona City.	All assets from the City and Cantonment of Poona, persons not resident in British India with income arising in more than one Province and assessed direct and not through statutory agents under section 43 of the Income-tax Act, 1922, any part of whose income is derived from horse racing.
Mr. V. S. Jatar, B. Com., Income-tax Officer, Poona District.	Income-tax Office, Poona.	The whole of Poona District excepting City and Cantonment. Military employees under the audit of the Controller of Military Accounts, Poona and Southern Command, Poona, and persons with incomes from salaries and pensions from City and District of Poona, excluding employees of the Income-tax Department.
Mr. R. G. Deshpande, Income-tax Officer, Satara.	Income-tax Office, Satara.	The whole of Satara District.
Mr. A. L. Chaugule, Income-tax Officer, Sholapur.	Income-tax Office, Sholapur.	The whole of Sholapur District.
Mr. V. M. Kalkini, B.A., Income-tax Officer, Belgaum & Kanara Below Ghat Talukas.	Income-tax Office, Belgaum.	All talukas and Petas in the Belgaum District and all talukas below Ghat from the North Kanara District a list of which will be found on the Notice Board of the Income-tax Office.
Mr. M. A. Deshmukh, B.A., LL.B., Income-tax Officer, Bijapur.	Income-tax Office, Bijapur.	The whole District of Bijapur.
Mr. M. N. Wagh, Income-tax Officer, Dharwar & Kanara above Ghat Talukas.	Income-tax Office, Dharwar.	The whole District of Dharwar and all the talukas above Ghat from Kanara District of which a list will be found on the Notice Board of the Income-tax Office.
Mr. V. V. Apte, M.A., Income-tax Officer, Kolaba & Ratnagiri Districts.	Income-tax Office, Allibag.	The whole of the Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts.

N.B.—The jurisdiction of the above Income-tax Officers does not cover cases assigned to the Commissioner of Income-tax (Central) under section 5 (2) of the said Act. (116)

Public Notices

INCOME-TAX NOTICE

CORRECTION

With reference to the Notice of Income-tax published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 28th April, 1939, the following corrections should be noted:—

CORRIGENDUM. In column 1 of the table annexed to the Notice jointly issued by the Income-tax Officers, Bombay City, which appeared in these columns on 28th April 1939, **SUBSTITUTE 'R. P. Kapadia, M.A., LL.B., INCOME-TAX OFFICER, Non-Residents Refund Circle,' for 'R. P. Kapadia, M.A., LL.B., ASSISTANT INCOME-TAX OFFICER, Non-Residents Refund Circle.'**

"2. For the jurisdiction specified in column 2 against Mr. V. R. Akerkar, B.A., LL.B., Income-tax Officer, Salaries, Section II, Bombay, the following should be substituted:—

"(i) Persons being employees serving in Bombay City of Companies as defined in section 2 (6) of the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1939, who received in the previous year income from "Salaries" of not less than Rs. 2,000/- per annum.

"(ii) Employees of the Rajputana Minerals Co., Ltd." "

SPECIAL MID-WEEK HOLIDAY RETURN TICKETS

WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, 1939, being a Public Holiday on account of ID-E-MILAD, SPECIAL HOLIDAY RETURN TICKETS will be issued at Week-End fares from TUESDAY, the 2nd May to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, available for completion of return journey up to 12 noon on Thursday, the 4th May, 1939, as follows:—

I. 1st CLASS	
Bombay V. T., Byculla and Dadar.	Nasik Road, Devlali, Khandala, Lonavla, Kirkee, Bhamburda, Poona and Neral.
Neral.	Kirkee and Poona.
II. 2nd CLASS	
Bombay V.T., Byculla and Dadar.	Nasik Road and Devlali.

Full particulars from THE INFORMATION BUREAU, V.T., or STATION MASTERS CONCERNED.

G. I. P. RLY.

G. I. P. RLY.—RATE CIRCULARS.

TWO NEW RATE CIRCULARS viz., Special Rate Circular No. 7 and Supplement to Foreign Rate Circular No. 2 of 1939, are being issued to-day. Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay or Stations. 113.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMEDALI ALI-BHOY, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, free from encumbrances. THAT any person having any claim right title or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 38, Marind Lane, Tamarind House, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of parcel of Fuzandari land of the Fuzandari of Nanabhai Kashinath is the Fuzandari together with dwelling house standing thereon situate at BARBHAYA MALLA or NAGDEV STREET, Bombay above described about 9/9 sq. yds. and bearing New Survey No. 2120 and Cadastral Survey No. 730 of Mandvi Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 353 and Street Nos. 101-103 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by sweepers' passage on the West by the said Nagdevi Street, on the North by the property of Abdulla Haidarali Mahabari and on the south by the property of Nanabhai Kashinath. Bombay dated this 29th day of April, 1939.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys. 117.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale, held on the 28th day of April, 1939, by Messrs. Bennett & Co., auctioneers under instructions from the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1340 of 1938 (Jafferbhai Hirjiabai Alalakhia and another vs. Sakinabai widow of Gulamhussein Hirjiabai Alalakhia and others) our clients was the highest bidder and declared to be the purchaser of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 68, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of freehold land together with hereditaments and premises standing thereon and situate on north side of Babulla Tank Road at Mazagaon in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 400 square yards (four hundred) and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 455, New No. 2390, Old Survey No. 532, New Survey No. 1/3681 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1476 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 5540(3), Street No. 2 at 18 and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the Mazagaon Road, on or towards the West by the building known as Akbar Building belonging to Hajji Kasum Haji Habib on towards the North partly by the property of Gulamhussein Hirji and partly by the property of Velji Lakhmsey and on or towards the South by the Babulla Tank Road.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1939.

THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys. 118.

Public Notices

ADVERTISEMENT.

No. Tech. A/4.—Applications are invited from young men who desire admission to the Government Apprenticeship Scheme of Vocational Training by a system of indentured Trades Apprenticeship in Textile Mills and other Industrial establishments in the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad. Applicants should be domiciles of the Bombay Presidency, must have completed the Pre-Matriculation Class, must be called upon to do so for an admission examination, should have robust physique, bear a good moral character and should not be below 16 nor above 20 years of age. Forms of application and general prospectus can be had on request from the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay. Applications for admission will be received till the 31st of May 1939.

P. B. ADVANI,
Director of Industries
Bombay, 1st May 1939.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that (1) GAJANAN NANA JAYAKAR, (2) SURESH VITHAL MOTILAL JAYAKAR, a minor under the age of 18 years by his duly appointed guardian Mr. Balwant Rao Keshavnar Desai, Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay, (3) MOTILAL DADAJI JAYAKAR, (4) MORESHWAR DADAJI JAYAKAR, (5) BABURAO MORESHWAR KIRTIKAR, (6) PURUSHOTTAM MORESHWAR KIRTIKAR sons and heirs of late Chhambhal, daughter of Nana Govindrao Jayakar and wife of Rao Sahab Moreshwar Amaram Kirtikar, (7) ANANDRAO, (8) SUNDERRAO, (9) MORESHWAR, (10) CHITRA SEN, (11) LILA and (12) KUSUM, being the sons and daughters of Bal Sahib (daughter of Nana Govindrao Jayakar and widow of Atmaram Narayan Talpade), (13) SUNDARAI, daughter of Nana Govindrao Jayakar and widow of Wamanrao Ganpatrao Kothare, (14) Bai MANEKBAI, widow of Yeshwant Babulji Jayakar grand-son of Nana Govindrao Jayakar, all of whom are Hindu inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to the undersigned. The Deed of Gift dated the 24th day of May, 1877, made between Gopikabai widow of Abaji Sakuji and Bai Laxmibai alias Babulji wife of Nana Govindrao Jayakar relating to the above-mentioned property agreed to be sold and more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written has been missing since several years. No person has any right to withhold possession of the said document nor has any person any right, title or interest in the said property by way of Mortgage, charge, equitable security, lease, lien, inheritance, or otherwise. Any person having possession of the said document or claiming any interest therein or in the said property and all persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, Mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Hummam House, Hummam Street Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to any claim of any person in respect of the said Deed of Gift dated the 24th day of May 1877 or to such claim as aforesaid and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Pension and tax tenure (since redeemed) land or ground with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situated, lying and being at Kumbhar Tukda Lane Bhuleswar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 153 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 454, New No. 2378, Old Survey No. 313, New Survey No. 433, Cadastre Survey No. 2304 of Bhuleswar Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 5025(1) and 5025(2) and Street No. 5 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Kumbhar Lane on or towards the West by Parmanand Oart, on or towards the North by Modhi Wady and on or towards the South by the house of Gordhandas Bhatat.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1939.
AMIN DESAI & NANAVATI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

Public Notices

THE MALABAR STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Mr. G. P. IYER, has ceased to be in our employment from today, 28th April, 1939.

THE MALABAR STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

SHOORJI VALLABHDASS & CO. Agents.

Legal Notices

FOR SALE

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRINCESS STREET IN BOMBAY. KNOWN AS DEVKARAN MANSION, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE DEVKARAN MULJI.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANILAL KALLIANJI and others, the continuing Executors of the late Devkaran Mulji, are prepared to receive tenders for purchase by private contract, of the immovable property known as "DEVKARAN MANSION", situated on Plots Nos. 72 to 83 of the Princess Street Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust. The property is situated in one of the busiest localities in Bombay. The land admeasures 633 square yards according to Cadastre Survey Sheet and 6481 square yards or thereabouts according to the Lease dated 24th March 1927 for a period of 99 years from 23rd day of January, 1907, at the rental of Rs. 277-7-5 per month. The property fetches a monthly rent of about Rs. 12,857 when fully occupied.

The conditions of and form of tender may be obtained, on application at the Office of Messrs. MOTICHAND and DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the said Executors at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay. The said Executors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders must be sent in, in sealed envelopes, on or before Monday, the 5th day of June, 1939, addressed to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas at their said address and endorsed "TENDER FOR PURCHASE OF DEVKARAN MANSION" together with a deposit of Rs. 10,000 which sum without interest will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

Dated this 27th day of April 1939.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Mr. Manilal Kallianji and others, the continuing Executors of the late Will of the late Devkaran Mulji.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Government Auctioneers.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS JIVAJE BUILDING, SITUATE AT VINCENT ROAD, (NAGAUM CROSS ROAD), DADAR.

Messrs Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for Messrs Nihalchand Nathmal and Jashraj Sajmal, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Haji Esmail Tyeb Chhapra, the mortgagor by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st November 1935 sell by public auction the undermentioned valuable immovable property on Friday the 5th day of May 1939 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the message situate on the Vincent Road, Dadar (being the western moiety of a larger plot known as Plot No. 6 of Mr. Pata's Dadar Estate) admeasuring 813 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector under New Nos. 3710, 3714 and 3793 New Survey No. 1-22899 Cadastre Survey No. 576 Dadar Nagaum Division Municipality under F Ward No. 825 (2B) and (2AC) and Street No. 185 (3A) 185 AD.

For further particulars please apply to Messrs N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr.	Dep.
Madras Mail	6.00	22.10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6.15	23.04
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7.51	17.40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9.15	20.45
Madras Express	10.15	15.00
Poona Mail	10.30	17.30
Punjab Mail	11.40	18.45
Nagpur Express	14.5	21.25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16.59	11.5
Poona Express	19.32	8.45
Alahabad Express	20.25	7.0
*Deccan Queen	10.35	17.15

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr.	Dep.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5.35	13.50
Delhi Express	6.00	22.15
Gujarat Mail	6.45	22.50
Kathiawar Mail	7.25	21.30
Frontier Mail	8.15	21.15
*The Flying Race Surat	9.45	15.15
The Flying Race, Surat	10.38	18.00
Ahmedabad Passenger	14.15	22.30
Kathiawar Express	18.45	8.45
Baroda Passenger	20.33	9.25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)

8.40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu) and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3.30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7.30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10.15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trincomopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11.30 a.m. Departures from Juhu—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7.45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6.15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wednesday, 3.15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday and Saturday at 7.30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Departures from Juhu Monday and Tuesday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departure from Juhu 1.30 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9.45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12.30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6.30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6.30 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6.30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6.30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1.55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porbander.

Departures from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7.15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10.45 a.m.

"Urdu Day" In Bhiwandi

A public meeting of the people of Bhiwandi (District Thana) was held on April 22, at the Mohamed Ali Chouk, under the presidency of Prof. Najeeb Ashraf Nadvi, with a view to popularize Urdu. The president in the course of his speech referred to the apathy of the Muslims in educational matters. He deprecated the tendency to blame the Government, and exhorted them to do their duty.

A Committee was appointed to carry on the object of "Anjuman-e-Taraqi-e-Urdu" in Bhiwandi. One of its main activities will be to start Adult Education Classes and see that Urdu is commonly used in all public offices.



Tom Mooney, American Communist, recently released after 22 years in prison, seen playing croquet with one of his friends in Santa Barbara, California.

SERVING POOR AND DISTRESSED

Activities of Mission Sevashram, Hardwar

The 38th annual report of the Ramakrishna Mission Sevashram at Kankhal, Hardwar, shows how since its inception in 1901 it has been trying its level best to serve the poor and the distressed in various ways. Its present dimensions and importance bear eloquent testimony to the admirable work done during these thirty eight years.

The Sevashram maintains an Indoor Hospital of 50 beds, a well-equipped Outdoor Dispensary, a Night School for the depressed class boys and a library for the local public and the workers of the Sevashram.

The total number of persons who obtained indoor and outdoor relief during the period under review was 28,655 of whom 19,440 were males; 6,309 females and 2,906 children. Of those relieved, 27,461 were Hindus and 1,194 Mahomedans. The daily average of attendance of both indoor and outdoor departments of the Sevashram is 145.

HOSPITAL RELIEF.

The total number of indoor patients admitted and treated in the Sevashram during this year was 1,283 of whom 1,107 were cured, 113 relieved, 41 died and 22 were under treatment at the close of the year.

During the year under review altogether 42,546 patients of whom 15,174 were repeated cases and 27,372 new ones, were treated at the outdoor dispensary of the Sevashram.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

A free night school is being maintained with a view to impart primary education to the adults and children of the locality. There were 64 students on the roll, of whom 26 were depressed class boys, 15 Mahomedans and 22 other labourers. Besides these, 15 boys under twelve years age are getting education in a preparatory class. For the convenience of the students the night school has been shifted to a rented house near the Harijan quarters.

LIBRARY.

There is a small library in the Sevashram for the benefit of the workers, Sadhus and Vidyarthies who live at Kankhal and Hardwar. Besides this a library for the patients has been opened for the use of the indoor patients.

With the growth of the activities of the Sevashram the necessities have also grown apace and so the active sympathy of the public is earnestly solicited. Any contribution towards any of the departments of the Sevashram will be thankfully acknowledged by the Honv. Secretary, Ramkrishna Mission Sevashram, P. O. Kankhal, Dt. Saharanpur, U. P.

SEPARATION OF KARNATAKA

Mr. Datar's Call For Unity

(From Our Correspondent)

MADANAPALLE, (By Mail).

There was recently a move by the Bombay Government to collect statistical information about the proposed Karnatak province.

Replying to the Karnataka Unification League's query the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay says:—"Some misapprehension seems to have been caused regarding this letter which was intended for only official use, there has never been any question of going back on the resolution of the Legislative Assembly. But there are many details required for the information of the Secretary of State."

Mr. B. N. Datar, President of the Karnataka Province Unification League has issued a statement in which he has made a fervent appeal for all to co-operate with the League for the constitutional agitation for separation. Mr. Datar says that no useful purpose would be served by railing at the Madras Ministry regarding their attitude in the matter. He is also of opinion that the Andhra leaders were dead earnest in their demand for a separate province and were more united, than the Karnataka leaders in their demand for a Karnataka Province.

FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL ANNUAL DAY

(From A Correspondent)

BOMBAY, April 26.

The Fellowship School celebrated its Annual Day on Sunday last. The distinguishing features of the celebration were the Art Exhibition and the variety entertainment. A large number of parents and guardians attended the function. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi also attended.

Speaking at the function, Mr. Nandlal Chhaganlal and one of the guardians, paid tribute to Principal Mr. Shukla and the staff on the high quality of work turned out by children.

The Art Exhibition organised by Mr. Palibhikari Dutt was evidence of the finer susceptibilities of children in painting.

5TH WEEK

WADIAS'

Greatest Jungle Thriller of the year

Jungle King

Featuring:
JOHN CAVAS
AND
PRAMILLA
ALSO WITH
GANDHIJI
IN
DELHI

ZENANA SHOW

on Thursday 4th

May 39 at 1-30 p.m.

LAMINGTON

Daily: 5-15, 7-45 & 10-15 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE

Daily: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The charming youngsters

PRISCILLA LANE

JEFFREY LYNN

together again in their newest presentation

"YES, MY DARLING DAUGHTER"

WARNER BROS.

funniest picture of the year.

with

ROLAND (Topper) YOUNG

FAY BAINTER

MAY ROBSON

GENEVIEVE TOBIN

IAN HUNTER

BEST TAMIL TALKIE

BALA YOGINI

with

BABY SAROJA, BALA SARASWATI and others at

PLAZA

On Wednesday, 3rd May at 10 a.m.

KING OF THE TURF

A Great Human Story

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The BEST SHOW in the Town!

New Theatres' Greatest Hit

"DUSHMAN"

("The ENEMY")

Starring:—

SAIGAL, LEELA DESAI

11 ELEVENTH

GRAND WEEK

KRISHNA

YOU HAVE READ our Sunday Column!

Now Continue.

The Kick—The Kick—The Kick

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GOSSAGE CUP FOOTBALL

Caltex Lucky To Win

Attracted really by the major event of the evening, which was the replay of the previously abandoned Nadkarni Cup Finals, an enormous crowd witnessed earlier in the afternoon the re-meeting of the G.I.P. and the Caltex S.C. in the Gossage Cup programme. The Caltex men scored a narrow and rather lucky win over the railwaymen by the only goal of the match after the latter had done the bulk of the attacking for a full forty minutes of the game.

The defeat of the G.I.P. is to be attributed to their poor finishing and still poorer marksmanship, particularly in the first half when innumerable shots were weakly directed plumb into the safe hands of Cohen in the Caltex goal. The Caltex men, however, improved beyond recognition in the last 10 minutes of play, and gave quite a superb demonstration of the short-passing game, imposing on Farla and Pavey, the G.I.P. rear defence men, plenty of serious work to keep their goal from further damage. The G.I.P. attacking line in this period, on the other hand, appeared completely disintegrated, and with Sharpe exercising the utmost watchfulness over Myers, the rest of the railway forwards were rendered extremely innocuous, thereby giving the Caltex defenders a sort of prolonged breather.

THE GAME

The G.I.P. soon demonstrated their superiority as a team, but after carrying several raids into their opponents' territory, presented the ball meekly when in the goal. In this period, however, the Caltex men were given a glorious opportunity of going ahead, but Gibson failed to convert a penalty kick awarded as the result of Carr fouling Karunakar.

CALTEX SCORE

In the 5th minute after the midway recess, the Caltex went on top, Karunakar working up the ball all along the left wing and centering nicely across to put Gibson ultimately in possession, the latter driving in a terrific slam past Houlder in the G.I.P. goal (1-0). After the

Nadkarni Football Tournament

Soccer Thrills At The Cooperage

Replayed Final Ends In Goal-Less Draw Despite Extra Time

The replay of an abandoned game—in any branch of sport—is usually productive of 'high voltage' conditions—at least as far as the more enthusiastic section of the rival supporters of the contesting sides are concerned. Doctors, chloroform and bandages, have formed an important part of the equipment kept at hand on such occasions in the past—on 'Home' soccer grounds.

ADEQUATE PRECAUTIONS.

Though, however, not betraying such extreme pessimism—the Managing Committee of the W. I. F. A. were, nevertheless prepared for all eventualities—in the event of the preceding Sunday's rowdy scenes being re-enacted last evening when the abandoned Nadkarni final, between the respective first strings of the Young Goans S. C. and the South Kanara S. A., was scheduled to be replayed. A strong police posse, suitably officered, and distributed proportionately along the various exits and other 'crucial' spots—had the expected salutary effect on the crowd of over 5,000 persons that thronged the Cooperage stands and ground enclosure—by directly putting the brake on the 'extra-curricular' activities of the more volatile elements.

MATCH BROADCAST.

As a result, the match itself was played in a more 'conducive' atmosphere—the previous game's uglier phases being conspicuous by their absence. Things were, at any rate, encouraging enough to set our well-known local sports

G.I.P. had endeavoured in vain for the next 15 minutes for the equaliser, the Caltex men took complete control over the game for the remainder of the period and would have increased their lead 10 seconds before final time but Bull, after breaking through successfully, shot wide before an open goal.

TEAMS:

G.I.P.: Houlder; Farla and Pavey; Carr, Thomson and Ishaq Dawson, Jones, Meyers, Paul and Fernandes.

CALTEX S.C.: Cohen; Sharpe and Corton; Martinez, Wilson, and Blake; Smith, Ottman, Gibson, Bull and Karunakar.

REFEREE: Mr. Dagorne.

transmitter in action with another of his entertaining running commentaries—broadcast from the Cooperage ground. Those listeners-in who were interested enough to tune in must have had a real treat as—the evening's play—though not productive of the inner points of the game—nevertheless had all its breath-taking qualities. With both the quintettes being usually in the respective advantage zones most of the time—mid-field exchanges being rare and far-between—thrills were the inevitable order of the evening.

KANARA OPEN WELL.

South Kanara, who seemed to have benefited a great deal by the week's rest—having shaken off the disheartening 'mass' indifference exhibited by the side in the previous encounter—provided the first of these thrills—as almost on the wake of the initial kick-off their inner trio initiated a threatening concerted movement which was relieved in the danger zone by Becket, at the expense of a corner. Bangra's resultant flag kick spell; danger but Sallan sent the spectators gasping by heading over in a most irresponsible manner. Keeping in mind the psychological 'implications' of an early lead, the Kanara continued to press with renewed vigour for the next ten minutes—but luck and Becket, their opponent's rock of Gibraltar stood between them and their objective—Prabhakar's sound tackling and Bangra's dazzling 'line' sprints all coming to an undeserved nought.

GOANS WARM UP.

The next 'hair-raiser' came when, after Becket had relieved the pressure, his hefty kick reached Telang just in time to test Karunakar with a deceptive long-range shot—which the latter, however collected in fine style. The Goans who had hitherto been playing in a discouragingly subdued manner—quite strange to their brilliant combination—now began to accelerate the pace—and henceforth the game was one series of 'breath-takers.' After Martin's narrow angular drive had hit the cross-bar—the ball rebounding into play, only to be cleared by 'Ande'—the same player headed 'wide' a 'threateningly' accurate pass from Telang.

ALMEIDA OFF COLOUR.

For the remaining part of the earlier half the Goans continued to be more in the picture—their opponents having obviously set too fast a pace for themselves in the opening minutes—only to slow down later—but with Caesar, the Holders' 'schemer,' playing his new role of left-half the brains of their attack seemed to have gone completely—most of the movements being initiated in a hopelessly aimless fashion. Further, Almeida the Goans' brilliant spearhead, was totally off colour—in addition too well marked by Salyan and his line-mates. Gone was the former's 'dash' and perfect anticipation. Instead he was seen connecting with the 'pivot' and 'flank' passes in a most disinterested manner. Manuel deputising for Caesar, was too heavy and slow-footed to play his new role with even the slightest measure of success. In fact the whole quintette—with the possible exception of John's sporadic 'run-downs'—presented an un-goan-like disjointed appearance.

GALLERY PLAY.

During this period the Holders were awarded a number of corners which all went unconverted due to the listless kicking of their inner trio. A still more disconcerting feature of the Goanese side was the newly-imbibed tendency of some of their players to play to the galleries—in the process of doing which they were invariably found holding on to the ball too long.

On the other side the Kanarese—in the 16th minute of the game—had thrown away an excellent chance of taking the lead when a 'well-machined' concerted movement by their quintette had been spoiled by the latter over-dilly-dallying in the danger zone—to be robbed in time by Becket, whose sure kicking and correct anticipation was a revelation.

BLANK SCORE-SHEET.

The breather arrived without a goal having been scored by either side—but with the Goans having had more of the exchanges. On changing ends the Kanarese warmed up and initiated a series of dangerous attacks—which, had it not been for Becket's sound display at left anchor—would have resulted in at least two goals. The Holders—only too eager to perform the 'hat-trick'—having won the trophy on the last two occasions—also went all out for a winning goal. As it was—however—the defences of the two teams held out and managed to keep their charge intact. The usual extra time was allowed—during which the Goans playing with a reshuffled side—with Caesar going up as the spearhead—which move unfortunately came too late—had

Women's Hockey

Hayes Cup Final

Bombay City Beat Proctor Ladies

The Hayes Cup hockey competition for women came to a successful close on Sunday evening at St. Xavier's College Stadium. A large gathering, with Mrs. Lila-vati Munshi as guest of honour, witnessed an encounter in which 22 members of the fairer sex proved that they were not a witless eager or able than men folk at least as far as the game of hockey went. The full spell of time was contested, and only when the final whistle sounded was there relaxation.

Mrs. Lila-vati Munshi speaking before she presented the trophies said she was pleased to see women go in for such games which spell physical fitness for womanhood. She wished more teams to compete and they should be drawn from all communities. Sport was a great source of bringing people together and creating friendliness, besides the actual benefits derived—physical fitness, the team spirit and a real feeling of give and take.

The result of the game itself was a 3 goal's victory for Bombay City 'A'. This score platters the winners, as the Proctor Ladies held their opponents till ten minutes from the close and then a set of gallant defenders seemed to relax. Bombay City in this lost spell chalked up 3 points on the score board.

The general story of the game was a hard struggle between the City forwards and the Proctor Ladies' defence. In this connection Miss M. Marrett in the Proctor goal was splendid, she was as safe as any hockey custodian could be. The three goals she let pass were shots that probably would have beaten any goalkeeper. The first came through a misunderstanding between the backs in front of her, which allowed Miss L. Pusey-Gay to have a free shot at goal with the goalkeeper's view badly hindered. The second goal, of Mrs. L. Lynn's stick, was put in 3 yards from the goal-line from a definitely off-side position. The third point was a true goal, a pretty movement ended with Miss L. Pusey-Gay getting possession, and she placed the ball well out of Miss Marrett's reach into the corner of the goal.

Mrs. Marrett had a trio of able defenders before her, Mrs. S. Newlands, Miss I. Miskieith and Miss L. Thomas. They all worked well and hard. Honours on the winning side definitely went to Miss Cicelia D'Souza, playing in the right wing position. This loss is certainly a true prototype of her father, Nelson D'Souza, one of Bombay's hockey stalwarts of days gone by. Miss L. Pusey-Gay was a worth centre-forward and Mrs. L. Lynn played with her usual dash on Miss Pusey-Gay's left. When the Proctor Ladies did break away they found a sound defender in Miss B. Pusey-Gay, the City left-back. There were others who played really well, but a critic has to confine himself to outstanding merit.

To repeat myself—there was no score in the first half and the three goals netted by the winners came in the last ten minutes of play. Scorers:—Miss L. Pusey-Gay 2 and Mrs. L. Lynn 1. RESULT: BOMBAY CITY "A" 3 goals PROCTOR LADIES Nil.

TEAMS: BOMBAY CITY: "A": Miss E. Peat; Miss D. Moyaham and Miss B. Pusey-Gay; Miss L. De Mello, Miss M. Zerick and Miss V. Skill; Miss C. D'Souza, Miss R. Crawley, Miss L. Pusey-Gay and Mrs. L. Lynn. PROCTOR LADIES: Miss M. Marrett; Mrs. S. Newlands and Miss I. Miskieith; Miss E. Royal, Miss L. Thomas and Miss E. Binks; Miss T. Grant, Miss Fraser, Miss M. Mumford, Miss D. Rowlands and Miss F. Rivette.

On the other side the Kanarese—in the 16th minute of the game—had thrown away an excellent chance of taking the lead when a 'well-machined' concerted movement by their quintette had been spoiled by the latter over-dilly-dallying in the danger zone—to be robbed in time by Becket, whose sure kicking and correct anticipation was a revelation.

The breather arrived without a goal having been scored by either side—but with the Goans having had more of the exchanges. On changing ends the Kanarese warmed up and initiated a series of dangerous attacks—which, had it not been for Becket's sound display at left anchor—would have resulted in at least two goals. The Holders—only too eager to perform the 'hat-trick'—having won the trophy on the last two occasions—also went all out for a winning goal. As it was—however—the defences of the two teams held out and managed to keep their charge intact. The usual extra time was allowed—during which the Goans playing with a reshuffled side—with Caesar going up as the spearhead—which move unfortunately came too late—had

Young Goans "A" Nil. South Kanara "A" Nil. THE TEAMS WERE: YOUNG GOANS "A"—Paul, Becket and Alvares, J. Pinto, Telang and Caesar, James, Martin, Almeida, Manuel and John. SOUTH KANARA "A"—Karkera, Anchan and Mendon, Narayan, Sallan and Kanchan, Bangera, Prabhakar, Pusparsi, Puthran and Kookra. Referee:—Mr. Howard. NADKARNI FINAL: RE-PLAY. WEDNESDAY 3RD MAY, 5-45 P.M. Young Goans "A" vs. South Kanara "A".

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8-0 a. m. Musical Variety 8-20
P. S. Vedachalam Chetti: Vocal
12-30 p. m. Bhailal of Amritsar
1-0 Market rates 1-10 Mutual understanding 1-25 A Thumri 1-30
Music 3-30 Light selection 4-0 For Children (Marathi) 6-0 A I R Chorus 6-10 Ebrahim 6-15 Ahmed Dilawar 6-30 Radio Orchestra 6-40
S K Joshi of Satara 6-50 Ahmed Dilawar 7-0 Trade Review (Gujarati) by N M Choksi 7-15 S K Joshi of Satara 7-30 Commercial news 7-45 Ignoramuswamy and Solomon 8-0 Pahlil Tarikh, first of the month A Marathi sketch by M G Rangnekar 8-15 Bhailal of Amritsar 8-40 March of Time 8-55 Local News and announcements 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 Sebastian Vaz & his orchestra 10-10 Antiser Lobo: Guitar 10-15 Sebastian Vaz & his Orchestra 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

314 metres (9,550 kc/s)
8-0 to 9-0 a. m. & 3-30 to 4-30 p. m. as in Bombay I.
6148 metres (4,880 kc/s.)
6-0 Variety from Grooves 6-30
Bhailal of Amritsar 7-30 to 9-35 as in Bombay I 9-35 Master Dina Nath Rao 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.5 metres (886 kc/s)
7-30 a. m. M. Tansen of Alwar 7-50 Delhi Radio Orchestra 7-55 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur.
1-30 p. m. Your selection 6-10 Afzal Husain 6-25 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur 6-45 P S Mukerji 6-55 M. Tansen of Alwar 7-15 For Villagers 8-0 Great Impediments, 8-15 M J Begam 8-30 Radio Orchestra 8-40 Fayaz Muhammad 9-35 Libraries & the public by Dr. A A Puri 9-50 Afzal Husain 10-0 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur 10-15 Alap Bageshwari on Sitar 10-20 M. Tansen of Alwar.

Delhi—II Programme

313 metres (9,500 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a. m. & 1-30 p. m. Chosen by Listener in Bangalore, 1-42 En Avant.
6048 metres (4,960 kc/s)
6-0 to 6-10 As in Delhi 1 6-10 M. Tansen of Alwar 6-35 on Wings of song 7-0 Fayaz Muhammad 7-15 M J Begam 7-30 Radio Orchestra 7-40 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur 8-0 to 8-15 as in Delhi 1 8-15 Tansen of Alwar 8-40 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur 8-55 Instrumental Duet 9-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1 9-50 Popular selections

Delhi—III Programme

19.82 metres (15,290 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a. m. & 1-30 to 2-30 p. m. as in Delhi 1
313 metres (9,500 kc/s)
6-0 to 7-15 as in Delhi 1 7-15 to 9-0 as in Delhi 2 9-0 to 10-30 as in Delhi 1

Calcutta—I Programme

Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
10-30 a. m. A selection.
12-30 p. m. London Palladium orchestra 1-25 Market rates in English 1-30 School Broadcast 1-50 Musical interlude 1-55 steamships by a Huque 2-15 songs from Atul Prosad 5-0 selection 6-10 Gaiyatri Das Gupta 6-30 Abbasuddin Ahmed 6-45 Subol Chatterjee 7-0 Abasuddin Ahmed 7-10 Kankavati 7-30 Memory Lingers on 7-45 B. S. R. Chowdhury 8-5 Religion & Philosophy 9-10 Dorothy Gannell; Soprano 9-25 Orchestral interlude 9-30 Personal Relationships 9-45 Jack Arlin

Calcutta—II Programme

3148 metres (9,530 kc/s)
10-30 to 11-30 a. m. & 12-30 to 2-30 p. m. as in Calcutta 1
6198 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5-0 to 6-10 as in Calcutta 1 7-0 to 9-10 as in Calcutta 1 9-10 Sukhamoy Ganguly 9-30 All Hosain and party 9-55 for Assamese listeners.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
6-0 p. m. Temple song 6-10 Drut Khayal 6-40 Ilyas Khan 6-50 Rasoolanabai of Benares 7-20 Gharane Chharane Ki Gaeki 7-30 Mahesh Narayan Saksena 8-0 Music (Hindustani) 8-15 songs from countryside 8-30 Mahesh Narayan Saksena 8-45 Rasoolanabai of Benares 9-40 Mahesh Narayan Saksena 9-50 Bhola Nath Bhatt 10-5 Rasoolanabai of Benares 10-30 Ao Kahani Likhen

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
5-0 p. m. C. Kadirvelupillai 5-45 C S Rajam & G S Vijaya Rao:

Duet 6-0 Ramesh G. Shaligram 6-30 C. Kadirvelupillai 7-0 Ramesh G. Shaligram Hindustani Vocal 7-15 Growth of Tamil (Tamil) 7-30 P. S. Vedachalam Chetti: Vocal 8-15 Melodies from Malabar by T. Sanku 8-35 P. S. Vedachalam Chetti: Vocal 9-20 Tax on Vanity by V. K. T. Chari 9-35 Marjorie Malaiperman: Pianoforte 9-52 Bache-lors' week 10-10 Gertrud Rosenbaum Viola 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
5-0 to 6-0 as in Madras 1 6-0 Puratnakalakshepam 6-15 Modern Transport 6-30 to 9-35 as in Madras 1 9-35 M K Saraswathi Bai Vocal.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,036 kc/s)
6-0 p. m. Badrabi of Multan 6-20 Ummeed Ali Khan of Bhumamshah 6-40 Hasanabai of Patiala 7-0 For Countryside 7-30 Badrabi 7-45 Tagdeer or Tadbeer 8-5 Ummeed Ali Khan 8-15 Hasanabai 8-30 Music lesson, 8-45 Badrabi of Multan 9-35 Utopia of H G Wells by Surbar Mugaseth 9-50 Hasanabai of Patiala 10-5 Siraj Ahmad 10-15 Badrabi.

Peshawar Programme

This Station broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7-0 to 11 p. m. relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p. m.)

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p. m. In Town to-night 8-0 Scenes from Tragedies of W. Shakespeare 1: King Lear 8-55 Cabin in Hills 9-30 News 9-45 American Commentary by Raymond Gram Swing (from America) 10-0 May Day Ceremony by F H Grisewood, Magdalen College, Oxford. 10-25 Sports News & market notes.

MADRAS CENTRE OF ALL-INDIA RADIO

New Programmes For Ensuing Months

(From A Correspondent).
MADRAS, (By Mail).
Amongst the new programmes planned by the Madras Centre of All-India Radio for the ensuing months there are some noteworthy features. For example, there is to be an operatic presentation by Prabhala Vijaya, in which some prominent Carnatic Music stars are expected to take part.

Most people are familiar with the 'Street Singers' of Madras but few have actually made any attempts to listen to them or appreciate their entertainment. In a series entitled 'The Street Singers of the Madras' the Madras Centre hopes to bring before the microphone some outstanding members of that fraternity who actually eke out their living by singing in the streets.

Another outstanding series will be 'Ragas in Heaven' in which attempts will be made to show how some well-known ragas have suffered distortion. 'Mount Road' is another programme that might be expected by about October. The main road of the city has seen a great deal of history, humour and tragedy that can be made available by delving into ancient records.

The Madras Centre also propose presenting some of the major industries of the South in feature form, apart from the outside broadcast series which will present 'Gold Mining,' 'Iron Works,' etc. 'Tea' and 'Coffee' are likely to be featured in this series.

Another series of broadcasts will deal with the history of well-known mosques, temples and churches of Madras under the title 'Minarets, Steeples, and Gopurams.'

FALL IN U. K. EXPORTS

SIMLA, April 29.
Exports of the United Kingdom goods in January reached a total of £39,479,598, which was £1.7 million less than in January, 1938, but £381,000 more than in December last. The January, 1939 total was only exceeded on five occasions last year, the totals for January, March, September, October and November being greater.

Total imports of merchandise in January were valued at £75,570,411, which was £9.3 million less than in January, 1938, and £14 million more than in December last.

Exports of imported merchandise in January totalled £4,595,953 or £205,400 less than in January last year and £182,600 less than in December.

The excess of imports of merchandise in January's trading was £31.5 million compared with £38.9 million in January last year, and £31.5 million in January, 1937.—United Press.

POWER POLITICS BLAMED FOR CONGRESS CRISIS

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April 30.
Resignation Mr. Subhas Bose come as bombshell here among Congress circles, while anti-Congress parties are frankly jubilant at the turn of events.

A large section of Congressmen, who neither call themselves Rightists or Leftists, are extremely grieved over the sad crisis in the Congress, which they hold would please nobody but enemies of Indian freedom. One such Congress leader speaking said that Office Acceptance by Congress was the real cause of all this internecine warfare. It was a glaring instance of demoralization wrought by Power politics.

Batches of arrested Shias are still coming to Naiin Central Jail. Two hundred were brought day before yesterday. They refused to take food cooked by non-Muslims. Some other arrangements have been made for them. They demanded that Sattu (kind of cooking flour) should be given to them in case a Muslim could not be found to cook their food. The matter has been settled to their satisfaction now.

Mr. Hyder Mehdi Chairman, Allahabad, Improvement Trust has left last night for Lucknow to court arrest in connection with the Tabara recital agitation.

CALL TO FRONTIER MUSLIM WOMEN

PESHAWAR, April 29.

Speaking at a largely-attended 'Purdah' meeting of Muslim women here, Begum Habibullah, a Muslim League member of the U. P. Legislative Assembly, exhorted the Muslim women to lose no time in organising themselves, adding that the heavy burden of bringing up the future generations lay on them.

Muslim women Begum Habibullah said, could no longer afford to remain the hangers-on of the society. They must evince keen interest in world happenings; they had to come out into the larger world and take their long-overdue share in public affairs. They must be alive to the great social and political forces working around them.

Continuing she observed: 'The Congress is quite indifferent and apathetic to our needs, and we must now be up to organise ourselves to make a determined and united effort to achieve our objects.'

The Begum appealed to every Muslim man and woman of the country to give their unstinted support to the Muslim League.—United Press.

The Sasaram Sub-Divisional Ansar Momin Conference was held at Sasaram on 22nd and 23rd April under the presidency of Mr. A. A. Noor, M.L.C.

GALA 2nd NIGHT FOR YOUR PLEASURE Indian Film Industry SILVER JUBILEE EXHIBITION

LOCATION: MARINE DRIVE,

Time: 5 to 12 p. m.

ADMISSION: ANNAS 4 ONLY per head

This Exhibition Is Just The FIRST of Its kind in India.

OFFERING YOU

- To see for Yourself actual FILM SHOOTING (8 to 12 p.m.)
- To Have the Sweet Amenities of Life at the 'BRINDABAN' Gardens.
- To Hear SPECIAL BROADCASTING programmes.

N.B.—Special Arrangement of CRECHE for your children whilst you are enjoying the Exhibition.

Safely Rely on

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS.



HAIR OIL

In four delightful perfumes
CHYPRE
ROSE
GARDENIA
JASMIN

M.G. SHAHANI & Co.
Sir Phirozeshaw
Mehta Road,
BOMBAY.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaidhik Sud 13, 1939
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Ayval 10, 1339
Jari: Ayan 28, 1938
High tide: 10.22, 22.21
Low tide: 4.01, 16.23
Sunrise: 6h. 12m.
Sunset: 7h. 1m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CONGRESS PARTY'S MEETING.
A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), the 2nd May 1939 at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

"B" WARD CONGRESS.
An ordinary meeting of the Managing Committee of the "B" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on (Saturday), the 6th May, 1939, at the Committee's office at 7-30 p.m.

FLAG SALUTATION IN "G" WARD.
The monthly flag salutation of "G" Ward was performed punctually at 9 a.m. on (Sunday) at the office of the "G" Ward D.C.C.

"B" WARD CONGRESS ELECTION.
An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the "B" Ward District Congress Committee has decided to hold the District elections on Sunday, 7th May 1939 from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.). The polling booths will be situated at: (a) Bapu Hall Matunga (G. I. P. Ry.) and (b) Kamgar Maidan Parel. It has also decided to hold the annual general meeting of the district committee on the same day at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Parel election booth.



Children NEED THIS SIMPLE CARE

Healthy children are always full of fun. If your child is cross and bad-tempered there must be something wrong. California Syrup of Figs will quickly put matters right. Being a pure fruit laxative, it acts naturally and gently, and being a liquid each dose can be measured to suit your child's condition. Children love its real fig flavour.

CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS
THE SAFE LAXATIVE FOR CHILDREN

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAST 2 DAYS!
GODDARD
PAULETTE
GODDARD
DRAMATIC SCHOOL

WEDNESDAY!
The Hilarious Story of a Girl, who didn't want to be a Lady!

LESLIE HOWARD
In Bernard Shaw's
"PYGMALION"
with
WENDY HILLER
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

METRO—"Dramatic School" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"King of the Turf" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji" Daily at 3, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Hold that Co-ed!" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL—"Nav-Jeevan" Daily at 4-30, 7-45 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tumbhari Jeet" Daily at 4-45, 1-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Jungle King" Daily at 4-30, 7-45 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Great Waltz" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"St. Louis Blues" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-15, 7-45 and 10 p.m.
DIAMOND—"City of Silence" Daily at 4-30, 7-45 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Her Last Desire" Daily at 4-30, 7-45 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-45 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sitara" Daily at 4-30, 7-45 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Maza Murga" Time as usual.
MAJESTIC—"Daughter of Marathas" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Yes, My Darling" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Kidnapped" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-45 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Brahmachari" Time as usual.
BHARAT-MATA—"Brahmachari" Time as usual.

'All-India Passengers' Day

Hon. Secretary, The Federation of Passengers' Association of India, Secwada, writes:-
The "All-India Passengers Day" will be observed on 14th May.

A STUDY-CLASS IN GANDHI HIND SWARAJ.
A Study-Class conducted by Mr. A. B. Khan in Hind Swaraj by Mahatma Gandhi will be held to-day. (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the rooms of the International Book House, Ash Lane, Esplanade Road.

"WORK OF BAHMAN AMSHASH-PAND IN UNIVERSE."
At the Hall on the 3rd floor of Dadysoth House, Cawasji Patel Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chivavala, Advocate, will give his second discourse on Goshwami; "Work of Bahman Amshash-pand in the Universe." All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

DON BOSCO HIGH SCHOOL.
The Results of Don Bosco's Gift Token will be announced on 1st June 1939.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.
The annual general meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held in the Hall of the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.). The Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder will preside.

"KHAR HINDI PRACHAR SABHA."
The Hindivising people of Khar Hindi classes have organised themselves into the above named Sabhas from Friday, 21-4-39, a newspaper class has been started fortnightly. Wall posters are also being exhibited at the Khadi Bhandar, near the Khar station. Inquiries may please be addressed to the Secretaries, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Khar, on the Khadi Bhandar.

SHIVJIYANTI HOLIDAY COMMITTEE.
The final meeting of the managing committee of the Shivjiyanti Rajasmati will be held to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of Bhartiya Taroon Sangh, Chinchpokli station, Kallachawki Road.

WORLI SATYANARAYEN TEMPLE FAIR.
The annual fair of the Shree Satyanarayan Temple, Ferguson Road, Worli Naka, will be held to-day (Monday) the 1st May and will continue for 2 days.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.
Major J. Smyth arrived at Government House on Saturday Mr. J. H. Morgan, K.C. lunched at Government House on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE

In consequence of the change introduced in the Kathiawar Air Mail Service, will effect from the 1st of May 1939, the latest hour of posting of surcharged inland correspondence at the General Post Office will be as under:-

Mails for	Days	Hrs. of posting.	Hrs. of delivery.
Bhavnagar	Sunday	**20.30	17.00 Monday
Rajkot	Monday	20.30	17.00 Tuesday
Jamnagar	Tuesday	20.30	17.00 Wednesday
Porbandar	Wednesday	20.30	17.00 Thursday
	Thursday	20.30	17.00 Friday
	Friday	20.30	17.00 Saturday

*With late fee of 12 anna from 6.00 to 6.15 a.m. from Monday to Saturday.
*With late fee upto 17.30 hours from Monday to Saturday.
The hours of posting and delivery of correspondence in the town sub-offices will be as those notified in the Notice Board of respective sub-offices.

500 Literacy Centres To Be At Work

Successful Conclusion Of Campaign To Rouse Public Consciousness

The intensive campaign against illiteracy, launched in the city a month ago with a view to rouse public consciousness culminated in a huge meeting at Chaupatty on Sunday evening, under the Presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

FIVE HUNDRED CENTRES
Reference was made by different speakers to the unique experiment, to be inaugurated to-morrow when five hundred literacy centres will be opened all over the city. More than 2,500 volunteers have offered their services in conducting the literacy classes.

Before the meeting a big procession of men and women carrying placards and shouting slogans, was taken out. The procession after traversing various localities, resolved itself into the meeting at Chaupatty.

MAVLANKAR'S SPEECH
Mr. Mavlankar, in the course of his speech emphasised the prime necessity of mass literacy as a condition to social and political regeneration of the country and observed that no endeavour should be spared to make the campaign against illiteracy a great success.

Mass literacy, he observed, would enable people to know what was taking place in the world and also to understand the conditions in which they existed. Such consciousness on the part of the people was a preliminary to all-round advancement of the country.

He finally made a fervent appeal to the citizens of Bombay to co-operate with the Literacy Campaign Committee in the work of spreading literacy among the people.

GRAND RESULT IN STORE
Mrs. Hansa Mehta observed that for the last three weeks intense propaganda was being carried on in the city with a view to rouse the public conscience to the supreme need of removing the curse of ignorance and illiteracy from the city. However, what had been achieved during the time was not enough.

The real fight against illiteracy she said, would begin only from to-morrow, when nearly five hundred literacy classes would be opened throughout the city, with nearly 3,000 volunteers to look to the need of the illiterate. She was sure that if people were induced to take full advantage of the opportunity that lay before them, a grand result could be achieved within a short time.

APPEAL TO WOMEN
Mrs. Mehta made a special appeal to women not to remain indifferent in this matter and observed that the progress of a country depended upon the degree to which its women were educated. She deplored the fact that only two women per hundred of the population were literate. She referred to the special arrangement for training at home made for women who were unable to spare any time to attend outside classes. She appealed to the educated class to make a little sacrifice for literacy work and thus to help national welfare.

PRICES OF PETROL

Motor Lorry-owners' Protest
The President, Bombay motor-lorry-owners' Association writes:-
On and from the first of April, 1939, the petrol companies with a united action have compelled their agents to sell petrol only at Rs. 1-2-0 a gallon and it is heard that any agent allowing to take to any customer in any form is made liable to have his licence cancelled or that he shall be refused the supply of petrol by the company concerned, for a certain period.

Before this arrangement, the petrol agents, according to the consumption and expenditure used to sell petrol according to their own calculated profits and the lorry-owners thus were getting petrol at the rate of Rs. 1-0-3 or

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Bhavnagar	Sunday	**20.30	17.00 Monday
Rajkot	Monday	20.30	17.00 Tuesday
Jamnagar	Tuesday	20.30	17.00 Wednesday
Porbandar	Wednesday	20.30	17.00 Thursday
	Thursday	20.30	17.00 Friday
	Friday	20.30	17.00 Saturday

1-0-6 a gallon. During this arrangement neither any petrol pump was closed nor any petrol company suffered any loss. By this arrangement, the lorry-owners in particular, who are already burdened with heavy taxes were finding a little relief from the previous rate of petrol. As the rates has now been fixed at Rs. 1-2-0 a gallon, they find it very hard

WHY INDIA MUST BE FREE

Study Of A People

(At the Youth Parliament recently held in London, and participated in by almost all the Routh groups in Britain, a Bill was introduced giving a free Constitution, and supported by heavy majorities. The Indian Youth groups in London, who were responsible for this Bill, draw up the following facts as an introduction to it.)

ILLITERACY
After 150 years of British rule, less than 8.1 per cent. of the total population of India is literate. Illiteracy has fallen by only 3 per cent. in the last 20 years. Two-thirds of the 700,000 villages have no schools at all. Although over 70 per cent. of the population is rural, there are only 21 agricultural colleges, with a total of 1,468 students.

The following table shows the relative percentages of the total public expenditure of India on nation-building activities, as contrasted with military services and payment of interest, on the national debt:

	1934-5	1935-6
Education	57 p.c	57 p.c
Medical and Public Health	2.5	2.6
Agriculture, Aviation, Industry, etc.	2.5	2.1
Civil Administration	8.3	8.7
Police and Jails	9.5	9.6
Interest on National Debt	23.1	22.5
Military Services	25.7	23.9

The public debt of India was incurred mainly for external wars of conquest waged by British Imperialism, and had nothing to do with the defence or security of India. This debt is estimated to be about £900 millions and nearly one-third of the amount paid out annually as interest goes abroad in respect of foreign loans.

DISEASE AND MALNUTRITION.
The effects of low housing, unemployment, bad housing and insanitary conditions are clearly shown by the following tables:

Average expectation of life in India, 23 years (was 30 years in 1881).	Average expectation of life in England, 55 years.
Death rate per thousand in India, 24.9. In Britain, 12.	Infant mortality in India, 200 to 350. In England, 51 (in 1931).
Maternal mortality in India, 24.5. In England, 4.06 (in 1932).	The two last sets of figures are per thousand births.

About 44 per cent. of the death-rate is from malaria, which is a preventable disease. Yet the cinchona farms of Northern Bengal (from which quinine is made) are run for profit by the Revenue Department of the Bengal Government (British India).

Cost of production of quinine. Rs. 63 per lb.
Selling-price Rs. 3 per lb.
Profit made by Government in one year (1936-7): Rs. 652,724.
There are 6,700 hospitals in British India, or to every 163 square miles. A recent enquiry by Sir John Mogaw estimates that only 39 per cent. of the population is well nourished; 14 per cent. is poorly nourished, and 20 per cent. is badly nourished.

CIVIL LIBERTIES.

The press laws requiring licences and securities before newspapers can be printed, the rigid restrictions on the entry of literature into India, the arbitrary powers invested in the Executive to imprison persons without trial, are a few examples of the curtailment of democratic rights and liberties. Although India contributes a large sum towards the expenses of the League of Nations, her representatives are nominated by the British Government. The people of India believe that they can remove the social and economic disabilities under which they suffer only if they have political and economic freedom.

Wedding Of Mr. Jinabhai Joshi's Daughter

Over a thousand citizens including Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Messrs. Morarji Desai Patil, Dr. Chandulal Desai, Mrs. Munshi, Mr. Mathuradas Tricumbji and others responded to the invitation of Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi M.L.A., the occasion being the wedding of his second daughter Manu with Chandrakant Hari-prasad Mehta, on Sunday evening in the spacious and well-decorated Madhav Bagh at C. P. Tank.

N. W. F. P. Conference

PESHAWAR, April 29.
A provincial political conference, the first of its kind to be held in the North-West Frontier Province, will be held in September or October next, according to a decision of the Provincial Congress Committee.
The venue of the conference will be announced shortly.—United Press.

City Audience Regaled With Excellent Music And Dancing

Successful Concert In Aid Of Abdul Karim Khan Memorial Fund

BOMBAY, Sunday.
Excellent Indian music and dancing were provided at a variety concert held in the C. J. Hall to-night, which was fully packed in aid of the fund organised to raise a memorial for the late Mr. Abdul Karim Khan, one of the greatest musicians of India. The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai presided. Kathak dance by the well-known Poovalah sisters and a delightful rendering of South Indian tunes on Veena by Mrs. Lalita Venkataram, who is often heard on Bombay radio, were highly appreciated by the audience. Vocal music by Miss Roshan Ara Begam, one of the well-known disciples of the late Mr. Abdul Karim was of a high order and young amateur dancers also contributed items that rendered the evening's concert highly entertaining.

order and was admired with repeated applause. Young amateur dancers also contributed items that rendered the evening's concert highly entertaining.

A PRECOCIOUS GIRL

Seven year old Suniti Koushik received repeated applause, as she performed a few dances according to Kathak style. Two other young and promising amateurs, Rama Nadkarni and Sundarabai Tonse held the audience by sheer grace of movement while giving two dance items. Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya sang a bhajan in his inimitable style. The musicians included Dhararath Buva Mule, Kumar Gandharva and Balakrishna Buva Kapileshwari.

INDIA'S LOST ART

In a brief speech, the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai said that with the loss of their independence, the Indians had lost many of their glorious arts. India could hope to restore her arts to their former glory only if she succeeded in her struggle for independence. The art of music as any other art recognised no distinctions of caste or creed. Any sacrifices made in the interests of music would mean service rendered to the country.

Mr. Morarji Desai added that it was a matter for gratification that efforts were being put in for the past few years to improve the status of music as an art. But all these efforts would be in vain if the impression that music was not meant for decent people was allowed to persist.

RAISE A MEMORIAL TO GREAT MUSICIAN

The late Mr. Abdul Karim Khan said the Minister, was one of the greatest musicians who had devoted his life to the art and sacrificed all his fortune for its betterment, without any consideration of caste or creed. It was in the fitness of things that India should raise a memorial in his name.

Smt. Sunalini Devi thanked the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai the Hon. Mr. Patil and other citizens for attending the concert and the artists for rendering the concert a success.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF DALMIA CEMENT COMPANY

Bombay Brokers Called Upon To Offer Apology

(From A Correspondent)
CALCUTTA, April 30.
It is understood that Messrs. Khaitan and Company, Solicitors to Dalmia Cement Company, have wired to Messrs. D. N. Madon and Company, Share-brokers of Bombay, calling upon the latter to withdraw alleged defamatory statements about Dalmia Cement Company contained in their circular of 25th instant and offer an apology and, in case, this is not done, threatening legal action against them.

MAY DAY IN CITY

B. P. T. U. C.'s Call To Labour Unions

A public meeting to celebrate May day will be held to-day Monday at 5-30 P.M. on the Kamgar Maidan, Parel under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress. Prominent labour leaders will speak. All affiliated unions are requested to take out processions to the meeting place.

EDUCATION

Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona

An Indian Public School for Boys aged 5-19, open to all castes, creeds and communities. From June 1939, a limited number of day boys will be admitted, in addition to Boarders. Full details and prospectus can be obtained from S. S. CAMERON, M.A. (Oxon.), Principal. (61)

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1939

THE CONGRESS CRISIS

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's resignation is regrettable but in the circumstances it seems to have been inevitable. Every legitimate attempt was made to prevent it at the Tripuri Congress and after it. Every concession that could be made to his views within the terms of the Tripuri resolution was made. But his attitude prevented any settlement. The resolution itself was made as favourable to him and to an amicable settlement as was possible in the circumstances. He himself recognised this by accepting it in spite of his view that part of it was unconstitutional. But in asking Gandhiji to nominate members of the Working Committee in accordance with the resolution he betrayed fundamental difference with Gandhiji as regards the immediate programme of the Congress and opposition to many of his old colleagues whom Gandhiji was sure to nominate and in whom the Tripuri Congress itself had voted confidence. Gandhiji saw the futility of a mere mechanical implementing of the Tripuri resolution by nominating these very persons and advised Mr. Bose either to come to a settlement with the leaders who were his colleagues before or to appoint his own committee so as to make it acceptable to the A. I. C. C. The right course for Mr. Bose was to be guided by the majority of his old colleagues in whom the Tripuri session had expressly voted confidence and to whom he was commanded by Gandhiji. But he did not accept any of the terms offered by these leaders. The next best course for him was to carry out Gandhiji's advice to form a Committee of his own and then seek the support of the A. I. C. C. But he did not accept this course either and preferred to resign, with, however, the reservation made clear later, that he would withdraw his resolution if he were left free to include in the Working Committee representatives of all important parties, whether or not they had confidence in the policy and programme before the Congress.

President's Resignation

Probably Mr. Bose expected that this drastic step would induce the A. I. C. C. to submit to his terms despite the policy laid down by the Tripuri session. But such a surrender was obviously impossible. Mr. Bose was, however, given a last chance to retrieve his position by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution requesting him to withdraw his resignation, reappoint the old Working Committee except that two seats that had fallen vacant might be filled by him as he liked. But it is most regrettable that he did not take this chance. After this Pandit Jawaharlal withdrew his resolution and the House had to accept the President's resignation. The other alternative was to violate the spirit of the Tripuri mandate and also of the Congress Constitution by permitting the appointment of a heterogeneous

Working Committee including representatives of parties having no faith in the policy and programme imposed on the Committee by the Congress. While we fully endorse Mr. Bose's view that every year there should be inclusion of fresh blood in the Working Committee, it is necessary that every member of the Committee should have faith in the policy and programme of the Congress. Persons, whatever their number, who have no such faith could not possibly add to the strength of the Committee but could only be a source of weakness by causing ceaseless friction. Moreover, a heterogeneous Committee would mean a serious departure from the practice or unwritten constitution of the Congress followed for the last many years. A representative body is all right for purposes of legislation but will not do for prompt efficient executive work. No country, however democratic, approves of a heterogeneous executive. Such an executive may become feasible or even desirable when there is only one task before it like, say, the carrying on of a war about which party differences either do not exist or are negligible. In our own country when the Congress will be engaged in a Civil Disobedience Campaign a composite executive will be desirable, though even then only those will have to be admitted to it who believe in truly civil or non-violent resistance without any reservation.

The Right Man

Mr. Bose's resignation having been accepted, and Maulana Abul Kalam being unwilling to shoulder the burden no better person could have been chosen as President than Babu Rajendra Prasad. He is one of the ablest and most trusted lieutenants of Gandhiji and has long varied and meritorious record of Congress service to his credit. In organising and executive capacity he is next only to Sardar Vallabhbhai and in sweet reasonableness in dealing even with opponents coupled with uncompromising firmness in matters of principle he is next only to his master, Gandhiji. In the present circumstances he will make an ideal President, if only his health permits. Indeed it is a great relief to the country to know that in the troubles in the Congress organisation, of which we have already had a foretaste, the affairs of the Congress are entrusted to a pre-eminent leader and statesman like Rajen Babu. Even the misguided few in Calcutta who tried to mob and insult him because they were upset by Mr. Bose's resignation will soon recognise their error even if they do not openly apologise to him. We wish him every success as President, and pray he may enjoy sound health to be able to discharge his heavy responsibilities. We would also appeal to all Congressmen to lighten his burden by offering him perfect loyalty and co-operation.

What Situation Demands

The reactions to Herr Hitler's speech show that he has not succeeded in deceiving the world. It is realised that influenced by the growth of anti-aggression feelings he is playing for time and leaving the door open about an inch. This he is doing not because the Führer has changed his policy or his objectives but because he hopes thereby to effect a disintegration among the peace Powers and thus destroy a veritable danger to him and to the Axis. For this reason what the situation demands first and foremost is that, in the words of Mr. Churchill's warning "there should be no slackening of vigilance and preparation." But vigilance and preparation involve also a determination that, in the present circumstances, there should be absolutely no qualification to the definition of aggression which must mean any aggressive action against any State. For, otherwise the peace front will collapse immediately Herr Hitler scores another victory, however minor.

And the test is not far off. The European press has rightly understood the "ominous" reference in Herr Hitler's speech to Poland. It is rendered doubly ominous by an Italian warning to Poland against endangering Italian relations. This warning expressly declares further that "the example of Czechoslovakia and Italy's attitude thereto should show Poland what it would mean if untenable positions are obstinately defended." On the other hand Poland has declared her resolve that she shall not compromise on the question of Danzig.

Hitler Has Spoken

by
D. F. Karaka

Two full days have passed since a panic-stricken world listened attentively to the speech of Adolf Hitler. One has had time to digest this long outburst, delivered at a hot and agitated pace for nearly two hours and a half. Intended originally to be a reply to President Roosevelt's questionnaire to the Dictators the speech of Adolf Hitler may be regarded as one which takes stock of events and of policy much more than an avowed or authentic declaration of future intentions. It is as such that the student of World Politics this speech of the German Chancellor is most important.

However much one may loathe Hitler and his tribe, whatever may be the disgust we feel, and rightly feel, at the whole tone of Nazism and its implications and consequences, one has to concede to the German Führer that he has made a speech, which judged on pure debating merits, stands quite in a class by itself as one of the most truculent, the most challenging, bitter and vitriolic outbursts that any German has dared to make since the ignominious defeat of Germany in the last war. It is as clever as it is mischievous. It contains a great deal of home-truths which Britain and President Roosevelt will find difficult to swallow. Answering the President's sixteenth point, Herr Hitler says: "The President seriously believed that the cause of international peace will really be furthered if I were to make to the nations of the world a public statement as to the present policy of the German Government, but 'I would obviously never presume to address such request to the President of the United States because I assume he would rightly consider such presumption tactless.'"

He asks the President some pertinent questions which will be difficult to answer—who is to be the judge? What about President Wilson's solemn declaration about the return of the German Colonies? How has Mr. Roosevelt learnt which nations consider themselves threatened by German policy and which do not? How does Mr. Roosevelt believe that all international problems can now be solved at a Council table when the United States was the first to withdraw from the League of Nations, the greatest conference of all time? These are only some of the questions picked at random from the Chancellor's speech but they are, with all my growing hatred for Hitler and his Third Reich, pertinent questions which make one sit up and take notice of the man who out of a vanquished nation has built up a Germany that is the terror of the world. Hitler tells Britain and the United States in so many words that the days are over when these two Nations could virtually dictate to the German people. And this regrettable has been the trend of the Foreign Policy of these two Nations.

Likewise, one begins to feel that Britain to-day is not too happy about the strictures that have been passed on its Colonial policy, by the German Führer. One begins to understand this growing uneasiness of Britain at being told that Britain has sinned more blatantly in the past, and is now the first to cast the stone. Herr Hitler's remarks on Palestine, as summarized by Reuters's appeal to be somewhat short in a speech of the kind he delivered. The fact that this speech of his was blotted out in the air makes us wonder whether the summary of it was not a censored version to suit the more refined tastes of the British people.

There is no doubt that in this classic utterance of his, the German Chancellor has told the world of the strength that is behind Germany to-day. Perhaps the most accurate and most brief summary of it would be—"I do not want war, but I will get what I want without fighting, and you will be the mugs who will give it to me." This expresses to me the whole tone and the substance of a speech which was draped in much verbiage and embellished with vitriol and bombast. I suppose you might call it "pacific." And yet is it not the greatest slap in the face that any President of the United States, speaking with all the authority of his command, has received in the hands of a man who was the object of ridicule and scorn not so long ago? I do not doubt the President's intention but equally I am not surprised at the rebuff which he has courted. He seems to have given Hitler the opportunity of allowing him to make the sort of speech he has. It is obvious from the dramatic touch which Herr Hitler and his propaganda Chief Dr. Goebbels introduced into it, the recalling

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 5.)

WHEN WILL CHAMBERLAIN CRY HALT?

Premier's Test To Resist Lies In Willingness To Join Russia

By H. N. Brailsford

The Duce has made the answer of the Axis to President Roosevelt's appeal. It will have nothing to do with the conference he proposed.

No one will feel surprise at this rejection, least of all the President himself. He showed what he expected when he sent his fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific front.

His Note was not the most flattering of invitations. It was a challenge, which bluntly placed on the Fascist Powers the whole responsibility for the terrors and miseries that afflict the nations. It was evidently designed to serve two purposes.

First, to enlighten American opinion and rally it against the guilty Powers, which will now put themselves doubly in the wrong by their refusal to search for peace at the President's round table. In the second place, it is an encouragement to the pacific nations and a warning to the Axis.

The man who wrote these eloquent pages will not be tied by the pedantry of any rules that prescribe a colour-blind neutrality. He has taken his stand.

Then is peace assured because the President has spoken? To draw that inference would be to exaggerate his power. The Axis was not playing for American applause when it grabbed Bohemia and Albania. The chess board that it watches lies nearer to its frontiers.

Its horizon is limited to the range of a fast bombing plane. Its eyes, when it reckons how much more it may dare, are fixed on Downing Street.

Is that institution still bent on "appeasement," or will it really, next time, resist, and, if so, with what forces?

Same Old Game

This is a question that concerns us as closely as it concerns Adolf Hitler. For if there is no doubt about the resistance, and if the forces that Downing Street can muster amount to a formidable and closely knit coalition, then

we may hope for a period of peace.

If, on the other hand, the Fuehrer and the Duce doubt the sincerity of Mr. Chamberlain's will to resist, or if they question the solidity and strength of the group of Allies he is assembling, then it is more than probable that they will continue the game of grab on an even bolder scale.

If they should overestimate the patience of the British governing class, we shall have to face far half-prepared, at the head of a sorry team of Allies.

At the moment we can only say with certainty that the usual apparatus of intimidation is being made ready with all the usual publicity. Both Powers keep their armies half-mobilised.

The Duce has reinforced his means of attack in Libya and in the islands of the Aegean. He has seized the strategic keys of Albania. He has brought Franco definitely into the ranks of the Axis, with all the ports and islands of Spain.

His shock-troops, reinforced the other day, are still on the spot. Round Gibraltar the guns that can command its harbour are in position. A German fleet is on its way to its prepared bases on the coasts of the Peninsula.

Finally from a source that is often well informed, comes the news that a Japanese flotilla is on its way to join the naval forces of the Axis in the Mediterranean. The time-fuse seems to be set for next month.

What Of Danzig?

How, then, does it stand with our will and capacity to resist "next time"? That phrase admits of an elastic interpretation. Since the Czech Republic was destroyed, the Fuehrer has taken Memel and the Duce Albania. These provocations met with no resistance.

On the latter occasion, Mr. Chamberlain explicitly kept alive his treaty of friendship with Italy although that power had broken

three of its articles—by retaining its troops in Spain, by doubling its garrison in Libya, and by the annexation of Albania.

After this record no one can be sure what would amount to a "next time." Would Downing Street be stirred to action, for example, if Hitler were to appropriate Danzig? Probably not, for there are reasons for believing that this case was excluded from the guarantee given to Poland.

It may be argued that Danzig is, like Memel, a German city which ought never to have been separated from the Reich. That may be true, but one cannot treat each of Germany's safe and demands in isolation from the rest.

The Power that destroyed the Czech Republic has no rights. By that crime it outlawed itself. Before Hitler walks into Danzig he must walk out of Prague.

The same principle applies to Mussolini. He may address before long to the French and ourselves demands of which some may be in themselves not unreasonable. We might bargain with him when he evacuates Albania.

The "Big Three"

Apart from this doubt as to where and when Downing Street will draw the line "next time," there are other tests by which Hitler on his side, and we on ours, may try his sincerity.

If it meant business, would it still refuse the co-operation of the three former Ministers of its own party who have revealed the perils of "appeasement"—Mr. Churchill, Mr. Eden and Mr. Duff Cooper?

Would it be content with a substitute for a Ministry of Supply, which can exercise no effective control over industry?

It faces an enemy who for five years has organised the whole of his economic life on a war footing yet even now it hesitates to arm itself with the full powers essential to de-

(Continued on page 9, col. 1)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

STINGING RETORT

Herr Hitler's counter-attacks, in his speech against the U. S. A. France and Britain were, of course, intended mainly to confuse and evade the immediate issue raised by President Roosevelt, that of aggression by the totalitarian States. But some of the Fuehrer's charges, however non-relevant and propagandist, are not only true but cry aloud for prompt redress. He referred to Syria which, as he said, is occupied and consequently deprived of her rights by military agents of a democratic state, France. He also referred—in lurid but essentially correct terms—to another victim of a democratic Power, to Palestine, which is "at present occupied by England, robbed of independence, suffering the cruellest mal-treatment for the benefit of Jewish interlopers, while the Arabs are strenuously appealing to the world deploring the barbarous British methods." Even apart from the fact that it is richly deserved and quite just, Herr Hitler's stinging retort deserves the attention of Britain and France even in their own self-interest.

WANTED FIRM ACTION

Our Simla correspondent expects that an announcement will be made this week regarding the South African Government's reply to the Government of India's representation against the former's policy of segregating Indians. He understands that throughout the negotiations the Government of India have been very firm in their attitude and have refused to countenance any policy preventing Indians from occupying their own property without segregation. It will be a pleasant surprise if the Government of India continue to be as firm hereafter as they have been reported to be so far. For the present it appears that, if the South African Government persist in their policy, an influential delegation may have to be

sent to South Africa to resume the negotiations at close quarters. We do not expect much from a delegation but there will not be serious objection to it if it is clearly understood that in the event of its failure in its mission Government will take such firm action as may be recommended by the Central Legislative Assembly.

INDIANS IN BELGIAN CONGO

We published the other day a statement from the Honorary Secretary, Indian Overseas Central Association, in connection with the treatment to which Indians are subjected in Belgian Congo. The details, as supplied by responsible Indians in East Africa to Mr. C. F. Andrews, show that neither the freedom of an Indian's person nor his property is safe against the whims of the authorities and their agents. The horrors of colonial administration in Belgian Congo are a notorious matter of history. It seems that the spirit at least of the old traditions is still being faithfully kept up. What a commentary on the claim of European "civilised" Powers for possessing colonies! We heartily agree with the opposition to Germany's demand for her old colonies. But do the other Powers, the "Haves," to whom gold dust is more important than God's creatures, deserve anything better? That, of course, is not so important as the question whether the Government of India will do their duty by Indian nationals suffering from the "civilising" mission in Congo.

A CAUTIOUS EXPERIMENT

The Bombay Government have published a brief outline scheme, announced during the last Budget debate, of introducing the Wardha Scheme of education in certain compact areas in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat in about 60 schools as an experimental measure. They rightly hold that, "as the scheme is likely to revolutionise our existing

system, it is necessary to experiment on a small scale in order to find out its possibilities as well as its financial implications." It is, therefore, proposed to introduce the system in June next in the two bottom classes only in these 60 schools, and the system will gradually be extended to the five upper classes. The experiment will thus continue for about five years during which interval the working of the schools will be kept under observation with a view to find out what modifications in the syllabus will be necessary for introducing the scheme on mass basis, if found otherwise suitable." The experiment is so cautious and on so small a scale that not even the hardest critic of the system has reason to object.

INDIA AND BURMA

With much of what Senator U. Ba Lwin said in an interview at Poona on the subject of the last anti-Indian riots, we certainly agree. We agree that they were primarily due to economic and political discontent against foreigners like the British and that this discontent found its expression in the slogan "Burma for Burmans" and its vent in anti-Indian violence, because Indians were in the largest numbers. But were the Indians to blame? Deploping the riots, Mr. Lwin himself concedes that the responsibility should be laid at the door of others who directed Burmese nationalism in wrong channels. It is they who have to be brought to a sense of realities and it is they who are to be primarily enlightened. Burmese opinion, as represented by Senator Lwin, should take up this important duty in right earnest. So far as India is concerned, we cannot assure the Burmese too unequivocally that "sympathy and patience on the part of Indians towards young Burma and her aspirations and problems" is Burmans' without the asking.



WITHOUT COMMENT

CALCUTTA, April 30.

The announcement of the election of Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President was followed by shouts and there was pandemonium in the Pandit.

The proceedings were held up in spite of repeated appeals by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and other leaders to keep order. Doctor Rajendra Prasad was interrupted and ultimately prevented from speaking by cries of "shame, shame" when he rose to reply.—A. P.

The Thakore Sahib of Rajkot assures Gandhiji that "my ardent desire is to come to a settlement as early as possible." Provided, naturally, that the settlement comes up to the ardent desire of Durbur Viravala.

Haifa, April 20.
The British destroyers "Havoc," "Hotspur," "Hereward" and "Mercury" have arrived—Reuters.
To call on the land destroyers "Bomb," "Bullet," "Bayonet" and "Bludgeon?"

In his reply to the democracies, Herr Hitler referred pointedly to the continent of Africa, to Syria and to Palestine. This, of course, is the most inexcusably objectionable part of the speech. Even Herr Hitler should observe at least the fundamental honour—among the "civilised" rules of the game.

Herr Hitler, like the very honest er-er-custodian of other people's property that he is, gave a full catalogue of Czech military material that has been "placed in safe keeping" with him.

Here is a valuable tip to the gentlemen of Chicago and elsewhere.

Fate Of Europe Hangs On Danzig—Headline.

True. And Danzig hangs on Downing Street, which, of course, hangs by Mr. Chamberlain.

"Herr Hitler's speech," says Reuters, "is receiving intensive study in London."

Let us all pray earnestly and intensively.

"The principle of conscription of wealth had long been accepted," added Mr. Hore-Belisha. And, therefore, it did not need to be enforced.

"If democracies are to live," declared Sir Samuel Hoare, defending human conscription "they must be as ready for action as any dictatorship."

Quite. The poor must be ready to die, if democracies are to live.

"Our people," Sir Sammy proudly proclaimed, "are very patient but they are also very resolute."

Did he mean that workers were patient and capitalists resolute?

"Mr. Hore-Belisha then gave an assurance that Government had no intention of conscription of labour"—Commons proceeding.

He did not naturally consider it necessary to give the complementary assurance that Mr. Chamberlain was entitled to change his mind without any warning and denounce the assurance with a perfectly clear conscience.

"What is making you look so angry?"

"Nothing much. I cut myself with a safety razor, burnt myself with a safety match, and almost got run over reading a 'safety first' notice."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The harder a man works the more he earns for others.

Hero worship is too often but another name for self-esteem.

A bargain-loving wife is a great drawback to her husband's business.

One way to make light of your troubles is to burn your unrecalled bills.

Lots of men acquire fortunes by being kept too busy to spend the money they make.

The moon resembles a marriage certificate because it has something to do with the tide.

Downward Trend In Railway Earnings Excise And Customs Give An Excess Of 117 Lakhs Over Revised Estimates

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, April 30.
The revenue figures available show that actual Customs and Excise receipts during the year 1938-39 have greatly exceeded the Finance Member's anticipations as indicated in the last budget speech. Sir James Grigg's revised estimates for Customs receipts during 1938-9 was Rs. 4,014 lakhs but Government has actually realised nearly Rs. 4,086 lakhs an increase of Rs. 35 lakhs. If two in the case of Excise duties. Sir J. Grigg anticipated an excess of Rs. 49 lakhs over the budget estimates but this excess has really gone up to Rs. 84 lakhs—another increase of Rs. 35 lakhs. It two put together give the Central Government an additional sum of Rs.

117 lakhs as compared with the revised estimates for the year. It may be mentioned that on the basis of Revised Estimates the Finance Member provided for a deficit of Rs. 265 lakhs for the year ending 31 March, 1939.
DOWNWARD TREND.
The position as regards Railway earnings during the year 1938-39 is, however, disappointing. The total earnings for the whole year have amounted only to Rs. 9,401 lakhs though the Revised Estimates put the figures as Rs. 9,465 lakhs for the whole year fall of Rs. 64 lakhs. The downward trend continued in April also as the first ten days alone show a fall of Rs. 12 lakhs, as compared with actuals of the same period last year.

A. I. C. C. Competent To Elect President

(Continued from Page 1.)
necessary we must have a composite Cabinet.
Mr. Bose continued: "Let us face the fact that the Congress has changed its composition to some extent since 1921. This change should be reflected in the composition of the Working Committee also, so that the Committee may be truly representative of the general body of the Congress. Further we should not forget the latent implications of the last Presidential election. Shall we not move with the times? He added if the A.I.C.C. thought otherwise they should release him from the responsibility of the Presidency."
Mrs. Naidu said that they all were anxious that Mr. Bose should continue as President, and lead the destinies of the Congress and she requested Mr. Bose to come forward and make his position clear.
After a further statement by Mr. Bose reiterating his earlier statement the House granted permission to Pandit Nehru to withdraw his resolution.

JAWAHARLAL WITHDRAWS RESOLUTION.
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru thereupon announced his decision to withdraw his resolution with the permission of the House. He said that from what Mr. Subhas Bose had said it was clear that he did not approve of the resolution.
Permission was unanimously granted by the House.
The Chair then announced that the House would proceed to elect a new President.

Mr. K. F. Nariman on a point of order suggested that the election of a new President could only be done by the delegates.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that the situation with which they were faced was extraordinary for there was no Working Committee, no General Secretary and no Congress President. The present emergency was one which left them no alternative but to elect a President.

Mr. Subhas Bose wished to correct Mr. Desai's statement about the absence of a General Secretary and pointed out that there was an Acting General Secretary. (Cries of "not an elected Secretary.")
Mrs. Naidu ruled that Mr. Bose's suggestion that there was an Act-

NOISY DEMONSTRATIONS NEAR PANDAL AFTER ADJOURNMENT

Volunteers Escort Members Of Outgoing Congress Cabnet

CALCUTTA, April 30.
The excitement that prevailed in the A. I. C. C. pandal to-day during the election of the new President infected the large crowds which gathered in front of the pandal. As the proceedings were adjourned the crowd started noisy demonstrations. Seeing the bad temper of the crowd, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose,

"WITHDRAW YOUR RESIGNATION"

Bengal Congressmen's Appeal To Bose

CALCUTTA, April 30.
The "United Press" understands that Mr. Subhas Bose will read out a statement at to-day's meeting of the A.I.C.C. when it meets at 1 p.m. by way of supplementing the statement made yesterday while handing over his resignation to the members of the A.I.C.C.

Meanwhile, a number of Bengal Congressmen saw Mr. Bose this morning and it is understood, earnestly requested him to withdraw his resignation.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Premier of Assam, met Mr. Subhas Bose this morning.—United Press.

TWO SOCIALISTS FOR WORKING COMMITTEE?

CALCUTTA, April 30.
The resolution sponsored by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru last evening at the meeting of the A.I.C.C. has been the topic of discussion among the Socialist leaders.

The general consensus of opinion is in favour of acceptance of Pandit Jawaharlal's resolution in essence although not in its present form.

The resolution, according to a prominent Socialist, will prove acceptable provided the remarks of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru about the infusion of fresh blood in the Working Committee are incorporated in an amended form.

For the present, however, according to the same Socialist, they would be content with two seats on the Congress Cabinet.

Socialists in general favour the inclusion of Acharya Narendra Deo and Mr. Jaiprakash Narain in the Working Committee. If the latter refuse to accept office, Mr. Achyut Patwardhan may be nominated. For clarification of this issue prominent Socialist leaders are meeting Mr. Bose this forenoon.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru saw Mr. Bose this morning and had half an hour's talks.—United Press.

VISITORS CROWD KHADI PRATISTHAN

SODEPUR, April 30.
Gandhiji held prayers at 4 a.m. to-day at the quadrangle of Khadi Pratisthan in the presence of a big gathering.

After the prayers, he rested for a while then was medically examined.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu came and saw Gandhiji along with Dr. Roy. At about 9-30 a.m. a number of visitors crowded Khadi Pratisthan to have "darshan" of Gandhiji, who gave them "darshan" and later took his bath.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Dr. Prafulla Ghose came and saw Mahatmaji at about 8-30 this morning.

Mr. Devidas Gandhi arrived here this morning.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU CONFERS WITH LEADERS

Congress Cabinet Personnel To Be Announced To-day?

CALCUTTA, April 30.
After sunset Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, Acharya Kripalani, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Rajagopalachari and Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose called on Mahatma Gandhi at Sodepore Ashram, and had an hour's discussions with him regarding the personnel of the new Working Committee.

After dinner Babu Rajendra Prasad visited Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at his residence, and called Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose for consultations. Acharya Kripalani was also present.

The discussions at this place lasted for an hour, at the end of which Babu Rajendra Prasad told the Associated Press Special correspondent that the personnel of the new Working Committee had not yet been fixed, and that he would be meeting Mahatma Gandhi at nine to-morrow morning, after which he hoped to make the announcement.

SUBHAS DECLINES TO JOIN CABINET

It is understood that Babu Rajendra Prasad has requested Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to be a member of the new Working Committee, but the latter has declined. It is not yet known if Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who has also been requested by Babu Rajendra Prasad to be on the new Committee, will accept the invitation. Otherwise the personnel of the new Committee will be almost the same, with two or three minor alterations.

Mahatma Gandhi is leaving for Brindaban to-morrow evening.—A. P.

NEW CONGRESS CABINET

CALCUTTA, April 30.
The Working Committee will be announced to-morrow morning. It is understood that the new Working Committee will meet before the session of the A.I.C.C. commences to-morrow.—United Press.

TIME NEEDED TO FORM WORKING COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, April 30.
The All-India Congress Committee session was adjourned to-day at 5 p.m. by Babu Rajendra Prasad, the newly elected President, to meet again to-morrow at 1 p.m. As there was no official agenda he said that time was necessary to enable him to form the Working Committee and prepare an official agenda for the House.

There was great excitement and noise after the declaration of Babu Rajendra Prasad's election as President and when he mounted the rostrum to address the House, there were cries of "shame," "shame" from certain sections in the visitors' gallery.

All through there was shouting and Babu Rajendra Prasad sought the opinion of the House if the proceedings should be continued in the atmosphere prevailing.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU MAHATMA TALKS

CALCUTTA, April 30.
Babu Rajendra Prasad the newly elected Congress President immediately after the adjournment of the A. I. C. C. meeting drove to Sodepur and joined the prayer held by Gandhiji.

Dr. Prafulla Ghosh, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Mr. Shankar Rao Deo and Mr. Shankarilal Banerjee came later.

After the prayer Babu Rajendra Prasad and other congress leaders were closeted with Gandhiji. Approached by the "United Press" Special Correspondent Babu Rajendra Prasad said that the personnel of the working committee would probably be announced to-night.—United Press.

German Crowds In Italian Streets

(From Our Own Correspondent).
ROME, (By Air Mail).
The large number of Germans

prevented its progress, all the while shouting hostile slogans and raising fists at him. The volunteers, however, saw Dr. Rajendra Prasad safely through. Almost simultaneously, it is reported that in another part, a crowd mobbed Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy, a Bengal Congress leader and manhandled him. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who was following him, came forward and further mischief was prevented.

VISITORS EXCITED

The demonstrators are said to be mostly students. The excitement in the pandal among the visitors continued for nearly

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S POWERS

How Amendments To Jawaharlal's Resolution Interpreted Them

CALCUTTA, April 30.
Certain amendments to Pandit Jawaharlal's resolution of which notice was given but which became ineffective because, Pandit Jawaharlal withdrew his resolution reflected the minds of the various groups in the All-India Congress Committee, they were about a dozen and by such men as Mr. M. N. Roy, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. M. S. Aney and Prof. N. G. Ranga. Prof. Ranga's amendment purported to say that the Working Committee should be formed with just those changes as are needed to command unstinted support of every section of the Congress. In view of the fact that Gandhiji's refusal to advise the President renders the last paragraph of Pandit Pant's resolution inoperative, Mr. M. N. Roy's amendment recommends immediate formation of the Working Committee under Article 15 (A) of the Congress Constitution.

Mr. Nariman wants that the President should be the ex-officio Chairman of any sub-committee of the Working Committee, and that the President should be requested to prepare a scheme for the future formation of the Working Committee.

Mr. Aney in substituting the resolution says that the President alone has the unfettered right to appoint the Working Committee for 1939 and should, therefore, proceed to appoint the same and announce the personnel. The concluding portion of Mr. Aney's resolution runs: "This Committee ensure him and the members of the Working Committee so appointed by him of their loyal support in carrying out the policy and programme adopted at the last session of the Congress at Tripuri in general and in furtherance of the resolution of the National Demand in particular".—United Press.

ACUTE COAL CRISIS AHEAD

Demand From Abroad For Bengal And Bihar Production And Its Sequel

CALCUTTA, April 30.
A general close-down of the industrial concerns of North and North-East India is apprehended on account of a sudden shortage of coal-supply from Bengal and Bihar coalfields.

This shortage is not ascribed to any dearth of coal storage in the mines, but to the diversion of the supply to meet a very heavy and unusual demand for Bengal and Bihar coal made by exporters for its shipment abroad, in particular, to the Chinese ports.

The net result of this diversion of the coal-supply elsewhere has been that industries, both big and small, in North India extending from the Punjab to Bengal, which are dependent on Bengal and Bihar coal, have been experiencing an acute difficulty in keeping going their undertakings for want of their normal supply. Along with them, the private consumers as well are feeling the want.

Unless the situation improves, and that too immediately, it is feared that many industrial concerns will be forced to close down their doors, at least temporarily.—United Press.

to be seen in Italy, and especially in Rome, Naples, Florence and some of the Italian Riviera resorts, has been noted lately. The streets in the centre of Rome seem to be full of well-to-do Germans. There is, of course, an extensive tourist exchange between the two countries at present, as well as the scheme whereby Italian agricultural workers go to Germany to work on the land for periods varying from six months to two years.

Two Put Under Arrest

Following demonstrations in and outside the pandal, the police tried to clear the crowd and arrested two persons on the alleged charge of hurling stones and other missiles at Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant while they were being escorted to the car waiting for them.

The report that Pt. Pant was mobbed later transpired to be incorrect.—A. P.

To Accept It Or Not

Rajkot Workers Consider Virawala Reforms Scheme

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, April 29.
To take stock of the new situation arising out of the latest statement of Gandhiji and Durbar Virawala's talks with Mr. Dhebar, Rajkot workers met in a conference at the residence of Mr. Ramji Manekchand Doshi, a president of the Kathiawar Bar Association, when discussions were held whether they should accept whatever Durbar Virawala was prepared to give on behalf of the Thakore Saheb or not. The general opinion is that nothing should be accepted, which has not the previous sanction of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahatmaji. Informed circles further add that they should demand the rigid execution of the Thakore Saheb's notification of December 26. Sardar Vallabhbhai is being consulted on telephone.

SERIOUS PETROL ACCIDENT

A serious accident occurred in the Civil Station near Panch Nath Mahadev Temple, when a motor repairing mechanic Keshavlal, with his lighted bidli, was repairing the petrol tank of a damaged motor, when a spark dropped into the petrol tank, which caught fire, caused a huge blaze in which the face of the mechanic received very serious burns. He was removed to the Red Cross dispensary for medical treatment. After that, he was removed to the West Hospital. His condition is very serious.

Four miscreants, in broad daylight, entered the house of one farmer and set fire to his heap of hay sheaves. One neighbour, noticing this chased them, but the latter made good their escape after injuring the farmer. The man was removed to the State Hospital for medical treatment. No arrest has been made so far.

PLEA FOR REVIVING OLD INDUSTRIES

Munshi's Speech At Poona Industrial Exhibition Prize Distribution

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, April 30.
"There are many old industries, which we have forgotten, and efforts to revive them should now be undertaken taking especially the advantage of the existence of popular ministries in the provinces," said the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister of the Government of Bombay, speaking at the prize distribution ceremony of the Poona Industrial Exhibition at the Vishram Bag Wada Municipal Hall this morning. The Raja Saheb of Aundh was among those who attended the function.

Mr. K. N. Shirole President of the Poona City Municipality and a trustee of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum under the auspices of which the Exhibition was held welcomed the guests. He told that over two lakhs and a half people visited the exhibition during the 42 days for which it remained open, and they evinced great interest in the indigenous industries. The Bombay Government had donated a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Museum for which they were grateful. It was time now that similar museums were established at all district places in the province. Mr. Shirole concluded by making a request to the Government for placing at the disposal of the Poona Museum the buildings of the Parasnis Museum at Satara for running an agricultural museum there.

The Raja Saheb of Aundh urged the necessity of the Museum undertaking the task of demonstrating the possibility of breeding the home industries from locally available raw materials. The Hon. Mr. Munshi then distributed the prizes worth about Rs. 5,400 and awarded distinctions of merit to manufacturers of materials similar to foreign ones.

The Hon. Mr. Munshi then complimented the organisers of the exhibition on its success. But he asked them not to rest content with production of articles merely for the sake of exhibition. It was necessary, he said, that India like Japan was able to produce most of the articles of every day need on a large scale and sell them at popular prices. The object of such exhibitions, he added, should be to put before the public in cities, the handicrafts and foreign industries of our villages and give a fillip to the movement of revival of village industries. He was sure that Government aid to such move will be forthcoming.

CONSULT MAHATMA

Sardar's Advice To Rajkot Praja Parishad Chief

BOMBAY April 30.
Mr. U. N. Dhebar, President of the Rajkot Praja Parishad, arrived in Bombay by Air to consult Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the developments in Rajkot. It is understood that Sardar Patel has advised him to seek Mahatma Gandhi's advice in the matter as the latter had been handling the situation and as he himself had not been in touch with events in Rajkot having left Rajkot earlier than Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

IMAGINARY SUSPICION OF VEERAWALA

Mr. Dhebar's Statement

RAJKOT, April 30.
Mr. U. N. Dhebar has issued the following statement to the Press soon after his return from Bombay this afternoon:

"I have read Durbar Veerawala's telegram to Gandhiji expressing the resentment of His Highness against my visit to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Had Durbar Veerawala known the relationship between Gandhiji and the Sardar as much as the general public does, he would not have made the insinuation that he has made in the telegram. It is well-known that with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the advice of Gandhiji is a positive command and the direction of Gandhiji is a positive commandment.

"Durbar Veerawala had no cause for any anxiety about Sardar Patel's interference after Gandhiji's clear statement. "But what pains me most is the fact that he should have made a complaint at all. Before I left for Bombay with a view to give Durbar Veerawala no cause for anxiety, I intimated to him about my going to Bombay to see Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. If he had the east cause for suspicion it was his clear duty to have told me what he wired to Gandhiji. Not only did he not raise any objection at that time, but he called me again specially and asked me to explain to the Sardar the basis of His Highness's offer.

In the light of these facts it is not clear to me what object Durbar Veerawala wanted to serve by the wide circulation of his imaginary suspicion.—United Press.

Dhebar's Talks With Sardar Inconclusive

RAJKOT, April 30

Mr. U. N. Dhebar returned to Rajkot from Bombay this noon by air. Details of his discussions with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel are still not available. It is, however, believed that after it was known that Durbar Veerawala sent a wire to Mahatma Gandhi complaining against Mr. Dhebar's departure for consultation with Sardar Patel, talks between Mr. Dhebar and Sardar Patel remained inconclusive.—United Press.

Sardar Leaves For Vrindavan

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left for Vrindavan to-night to attend the meeting of the Gandhi Seva Sangh.

Sardar Patel For Brindaban

BOMBAY April 30.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left for Brindaban (Bihar) on Sunday (to-night) to attend the Gandhi Seva Sangh meeting.

Police Raid Shops For Proscribed Literature

RAJKOT, April 30

The police raided some shops of gramophone dealers including Messrs Dave Vyas and Tanna in search of the recently proscribed records of "Jawab Ratantra" and some five copies were seized from Messrs G. N. Tanna's shop.—United Press.

President Of Workers' Union Expelled

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 30.
Mr. Chandravadan Shukla President Bhavnagar Kamdar Parishad was arrested at Gandhiji Chawki meeting by the police by use of physical force and expelled out of the State for two years.

World Achievement

Out-of-Door Museums

It has long been a joke that people of the 20th century only visited museums on wet days. This is now without foundation, for there are museums in Scandinavia, Russia, Austria, and Britain which are visited more often in the summer than winter.

Called Folk Parks, the grounds have full-sized buildings, showing houses, shops, and huts erected and equipped, as much as possible, as they were by the people who originally used them. Reconstructions which follow plans known to be correct are made of buildings that cannot be obtained, but whenever possible, actual buildings are preserved, many of the exhibits having been saved from demolition during new housing schemes.

At the Abbey Folk Park, New Barnet, England, can be seen a Prehistoric Village. Passing through the stockade, we pass the village corn patch, see huts used by Stone Age men 22 thousand years ago, and inspect the implements that would be used for the erection of such a building.

The home of the Neolithic Man has crude furniture, his bed being strips of hide hung between four posts. A hut of the Bronze Age is reconstructed on the lines of dwellings found on Dartmoor, and we can see, the home used by a man living in Britain before the Roman Conquest. The house of a Roman is an imposing affair, and as we progress we find more wonderful and more intimate details connected with the lives of the people who have inhabited the land.

The Folk Parks in other countries are much the same, and it is a happy thought that children and grown-ups can now see some of the things which once pictured only in history books.

A SHORT STORY

Nice Ending

(By Richard Hill Wilkinson)

It was a tragic situation. Bette was in love with Evan and Evan was in love with Bette and neither of them knew about the other's love. Both thought the other was unreachable.

Bette was the daughter of J. Michael Wimple, and J. Michael Wimple was the richest guest staying at the Bayfront hotel hence the most important. A year ago J. Michael didn't have a dime. He had owned a ranch on the Texas plains, but the ranch was small and heavy with mortgages, and the financial situation with the Wimples was very bad indeed.

Then, all of a sudden, J. Michael discovered oil. You can believe it or not, but he was digging a fence post and he struck oil. It took J. Michael and his family exactly two weeks to grasp the situation. That was the day he deposited the check for a million dollars he had received. It went through the bank all right. Figuratively and literally, that was the payoff.

A month later J. Michael received another check for a million dollars, and a week later along came one for half a million. Then there were several others of varying amounts. But by this time J. Michael didn't care a hang what the figures were on the check. He figured he had enough to keep him and his family comfortably fixed for quite a spell.

The day the last check came in the Wimples—Mike and Emma and daughter Bette—held a meeting. "From now on," said J. Michael, "we're gonna be folks. We're not going to do another lick of work as long as we live. We're gonna travel and have things and meet people." He looked severely at his wife and daughter. "Don't either of you ever let me catch you forgetting for a second that you're rich. You especially, Miss Bette," he added, speaking directly to his daughter because he knew she was inclined to be democratic. "If you do, I'll cut your salary from \$10,000 a week to \$1,000. Whereupon they all laughed and took a solemn oath that none of them would forget how rich they were.

So, it being winter, the Wimples decided to run down to Florida and spend a couple of months and kind of get used to being rich before they set out on a world tour. It wasn't long before they discovered being rich was fun, but didn't make folks out of them. In order to be folks they had to have something besides money, such as correct manners and good grammar and background. They all tried hard and were more careful than ever to keep remembering how rich they were and never to associate with people like Evan Lombard.

Evan Lombard was staying at the Bayfront hotel, too, but he wasn't a guest. He was a private tutor for a wealthy family who had a couple of squalling six-year-old brats who couldn't get along in school and whose parents had decided needed special attention. Evan was only a tutor by necessity, for he was a member of one of New England's oldest families. His father had lost the family fortune except for a very small trust, fund, and Evan had had to go to work.

Tutoring was the only thing he knew much about, so he chose it, though it wasn't what he wanted to do. He wanted to be a financier, but, curious though it may seem, a chap can't be a financier without finances.

Before Evan left home his father cautioned him: "Don't forget you're a working man now, son. You can't hobnob with the rich. Your family background won't help any. Just remember you're a working man." And Evan, regarding this as sound advice, promised.

So there you have it! Bette

and Evan in love. Seeing each other every day. Believing each was unattainable. Each in an environment that was strange and bewildering. Both unhappy and bored and threatening to quit, but not doing so because each dreaded the thought of leaving the other.

Then one day something happened. Bette fell into the swimming pool. She couldn't swim, because out on the Texas plains she'd never had a chance. So she just flopped around and yell-



Evan plunged in after Bette and practically ruined the only white linen suit he owned.

ed bloody murder and Evan, who happened to be near, plunged in after her and practically ruined the only white linen suit he owned.

Quite a crowd gathered by the time he had her laid out on the tile embankment. Then Mike Wimple arrived and said: "Here, here, here! What's all this? What's all this? Young man, what happened? Who are you? Bette, are you all right? Don't forget, Bette, who you are. Who is this young man? Has he—er—"

"Oh, daddy, for goodness' sake! He saved my life!"

"Hurrumph! Hurrumph!" said Mike. "Young man, come up to our room. Our suite. The royal suite with the two baths. And—er—you shall be rewarded."

So Evan went up to the royal suite and sat around with the Wimples and was very much amused by the way they acted. When they asked him what his father did for a living he told them just enough so that Emma Wimple excused herself and went into the bedroom where she kept a Who's Who and other such books. Pretty soon she came back, beaming and looking significantly at Mike, who excused himself and went in and glanced at the same book and began to smile.

Now, maybe you think that the way this story is going to and is that Bette and Evan were married and that Mike hired Evan to handle his money, which made Evan a financier and made the Wimples folks with a background, and that they all lived happily ever after. If that's the way you think this story is going to end—you're right!

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Experiment In Tree-planting

DHULIA, April 24. The local Vijay Physical Culture Institute has been offered an extensive open space for purposes of tree-planting. The ceremony was performed on the 22nd instant by Mr. Bhaisaheb Rana-dive, a prominent worker and Trustee of the Institute.

Every member of the institute will plant two mango trees and will look to the after-care also. It is hoped to make the plantation a permanent source of income, as also a dignified field of work for the students.

DE VALERA'S WARNING

Disastrous Consequences Of European Conflict

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.) Giving a warning about the disastrous consequences of a European conflict, Mr. De Valera said at Ennis, County Clare, yesterday, "Once this war has begun no one can know the end, but it is certain that in the long run it will ruin victor and vanquished, and the settlement it will secure will be short-lived."

ROOSEVELT'S REQUEST

"Is it too late for the hundreds of millions of innocent people who have no desire for this mutual destruction to insist that it shall not be, to demand that the conference of Powers which inevitably will follow this war if it occurs should take place before the war begins?" he asked. "Is it possible that the request of President Roosevelt, of which we have just heard, that the nations should give firm guarantees of non-aggression be refused? Must the nations be battered into pulp before the will to make adjustments is begotten?"

After declaring that a settlement after war would be short-lived, he continued, "The defeated will have to submit to the dictation of the conqueror, but solemnly and with the grim resolve to bide their time for revenge until they in turn can impose terms as harsh and as iniquitous as those that had been imposed upon them."

"The desire of the Irish people and the desire of the Irish Government is to keep our nation out of war. The aim of Government policy is to maintain and preserve our neutrality in the event of war. The best way and the only way to secure our aim is to put ourselves in the best position possible to defend ourselves, so that no one can hope to attack us or

CONVENE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LEAGUE

Youths' Pungent Reply To Labour Party Executive

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Mail.) The National Executive of the Labour Party has taken disciplinary measures against the Labour League of youth. The elected members of the National Advisory Committee of the League of youth issued a pungent reply, in which the following passages occur:

"With an amazing disregard of the future of the movement, the National Executive turns its back on youth! Democracy, which is the right of all other sections of the movement, is denied to the youth. Henceforth no local Federations of Leagues of youth, no National Conferences, no National Committee. The League of youth is to become a 'protectorate', under the rule of a 'Governor' who has not the confidence of the membership and was never elected by that membership."

FREEDOM FOR CONFERENCE Give that National Conference the opportunity of discussing the question of National service and participation in the youth Pilgrimage and the Parliament of Youth.

Reinstate the National and Local Federations of the League of Youth. Convene a National Conference of the league.

Give that National Conference the opportunity of discussing the question of National service and participation in the youth Pilgrimage and the Parliament of Youth.

Liberal party allows youth freedom to hold conferences, to elect its national leadership, to discuss its attitude to events.

Every other youth organisation has these rights. Every other youth organisation except the Labour Party League of youth.

We do not ask for exceptional rights in the party. We do not want to be pampered, to have special privileges. All we ask is that that democracy which has been the basis of the Labour movement ever since it has existed should not be denied to-day to youth.

The executive refers to a letter in which members of the Advisory Committee, and not the committee as such, express their

WHEN DE VALERA WAS 'INSULTED'

Protest Against Justice Humphrey's Remarks

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.) Mr. J. W. Dulaney, Irish High Commissioner in London, has handed to Sir Thomas Inskip, Dominions Secretary, a protest against remarks made by Mr. Justice Humphreys at an Old Bailey explosion trial on April 3.

This step is expected to be officially announced by Mr. de Valera in reply to questions when the Daily resumes this week.

The attitude taken up is that Mr. Justice Humphreys indirectly insulted Mr. de Valera, as head of the Government of Eire, and all members of his Cabinet, when he said to the prisoner Gerald Wharton:

"You are a rebel against all constituted authority. You were a member of that gang which committed murders of British officers and others up to 1922."

Similar arrangements are being made for certain areas in the provinces, but not on such a vast scale.

The plans were published last night.

The object of the "iron ration" is twofold: (1) to prevent people starving or suffering ill-health through hunger; (2) to avoid extraordinary demands on local shopkeepers for the first days after the outbreak of hostilities.

After two days the Food Defence Department do not anticipate much trouble in feeding all the people of Britain.

Although their plans are by no means complete, they believe that present arrangements are so advanced, so controlled, that food supplies can be maintained without many of the difficulties and sufferings experienced in the last war.

RESERVE SUPPLIES. Rationing of the principal items of food—butter, meat, bacon, ham, butter and margarine, cooking fats and sugar—would begin immediately.

It is arranged that the Government through a Food Ministry would become the sole

supplier for Stafford Cripps. Every member of the movement has the right to express individual support for this or that policy. George Lansbury has been doing it for years. Individual members of the Advisory Committee merely expressed their views as individuals. No attempt was made to raise the matter at Advisory Committee meetings or to switch the committee from its main function of organising the league. To introduce this matter is merely to cloud the issue and bring in matters irrelevant to the League of Youth.

CONVENE CONFERENCE OF LEAGUE

We ask the support of all for our request to the Executive that they should—

Reinstate the National and Local Federations of the League of Youth.

Convene a National Conference of the league.

Give that National Conference the opportunity of discussing the question of National service and participation in the youth Pilgrimage and the Parliament of Youth.

Liberal party allows youth freedom to hold conferences, to elect its national leadership, to discuss its attitude to events.

Every other youth organisation has these rights. Every other youth organisation except the Labour Party League of youth.

We do not ask for exceptional rights in the party. We do not want to be pampered, to have special privileges. All we ask is that that democracy which has been the basis of the Labour movement ever since it has existed should not be denied to-day to youth.

The executive refers to a letter in which members of the Advisory Committee, and not the committee as such, express their

If War Breaks Out

There Will Be No Food Shortage

British Defence Chief's Complete Arrangements

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Sir Henry French, chief of Britain's Food (Defence Plans) Department, has worked out schemes to ensure that, if war breaks out, there will be no profiteering, no food shortage, and no panic. Everything is now ready to operate as soon as Sir Henry presses a button in his Westminster office.

As soon as evacuation from London begins, "iron rations" for two days and nights will be expressed to 140 stations serving areas to which the evacuated people will go.

The rations, produced from the Government's stocks of food-stuffs, and issued free, will consist of canned beef, tinned condensed milk, biscuits and chocolates.

Similar arrangements are being made for certain areas in the provinces, but not on such a vast scale.

The plans were published last night.

The object of the "iron ration" is twofold: (1) to prevent people starving or suffering ill-health through hunger; (2) to avoid extraordinary demands on local shopkeepers for the first days after the outbreak of hostilities.

After two days the Food Defence Department do not anticipate much trouble in feeding all the people of Britain.

Although their plans are by no means complete, they believe that present arrangements are so advanced, so controlled, that food supplies can be maintained without many of the difficulties and sufferings experienced in the last war.

RESERVE SUPPLIES. Rationing of the principal items of food—butter, meat, bacon, ham, butter and margarine, cooking fats and sugar—would begin immediately.

It is arranged that the Government through a Food Ministry would become the sole

supplier for Stafford Cripps. Every member of the movement has the right to express individual support for this or that policy. George Lansbury has been doing it for years. Individual members of the Advisory Committee merely expressed their views as individuals. No attempt was made to raise the matter at Advisory Committee meetings or to switch the committee from its main function of organising the league. To introduce this matter is merely to cloud the issue and bring in matters irrelevant to the League of Youth.

CONVENE CONFERENCE OF LEAGUE

We ask the support of all for our request to the Executive that they should—

Reinstate the National and Local Federations of the League of Youth.

Convene a National Conference of the league.

Give that National Conference the opportunity of discussing the question of National service and participation in the youth Pilgrimage and the Parliament of Youth.

Liberal party allows youth freedom to hold conferences, to elect its national leadership, to discuss its attitude to events.

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SOVEREIGN INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA!

It Cannot Be Long Before She Obtains Freedom, Says Mr. Arthur Barlow

JOHANNESBURG, (By Mail)

Mr. Arthur Barlow writes as follows in the "Sunday Express":

The danger to Africa, and to the Union, is the Indian question. Almost from Jibuti to East London, Indian traders and Indian peasants populate the shores of the Indian Ocean, which is a

"black man's sea with a small fringe of Europeans in the south of the Continent. It cannot be long before India obtains full sovereign independence, and when this happens, it is probable that the Government of that country of over 350,000,000 people, all united, will demand a place in the sun in Tanganyika and Kenya, and may even claim the former German mandate and will ask for full citizen rights for her people in other portions of Africa."

THORNIST PROBLEM This may be the thorniest problem that both the Portuguese and Union authorities will have to solve for a long time to come.

India backed by the moral support of Japan will carry great weight and cannot be lightly put off by a "Capetown Conference" as in the past. All this I believe will happen in the not far distant future.

FEETHAM REPORT The controversial matter still to be considered by the Union Government is the fate of the Feetham report resolution, with which Asiatic occupation generally is bound up. The temporary exemption enjoyed by Asiatics in the Feetham areas expires at the end of this month, and, although irregularity has become an almost chronic state of affairs, it is obvious that the whole question will have to be considered without delay when Parliament reassembles.

Although the statement of the Government's attitude towards the coloured people implies legislation to follow, further action this session is unlikely.

RADHAKRISHNAN'S LECTURE There is a renaissance in religion in the world today, said Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Spalding Professor of Eastern Religion and Ethics at Oxford University, in the first of a series of lectures on religion in the Selborne Hall, Johannesburg.

Religion was being reborn in the soul of man and was being pushed to the front despite the forces working against it, he said. It was at a point when it would either have to transform itself or fade away.

Religion should not commend itself to people merely because it had been handed to them in a book or in a church. It had to develop on a scientific basis. If faith was not rational it immediately became superstition.

In 1933, with Hitler's rise to power, the German churches were asked to believe that it was a new revelation of God, but it was essential for some reason to be offered to man for accepting such revelation.

This was an age when proof was called for just as a previous age called for signs from heaven.

BR. SPORTS CLUBS CANCEL TOURS IN GERMANY AND ITALY

(From Our Own Correspondent.) LONDON, (By Air Mail.) British football and hockey clubs are cancelling their close season tours in Germany and Italy.

They feel the British public would prefer them to do so. And the official view at the moment is that these tours should be cancelled, although the Government have no intention of placing obstacles in the way of clubs who wish to fulfil their German or Italian fixtures.

VISITS CANCELLED Clubs who have cancelled visits to Germany are: Everton, League champions; Stoke City, who had accepted an invitation to play four matches in Germany next month; and Arsenal, who were to have played a match in Hamburg.

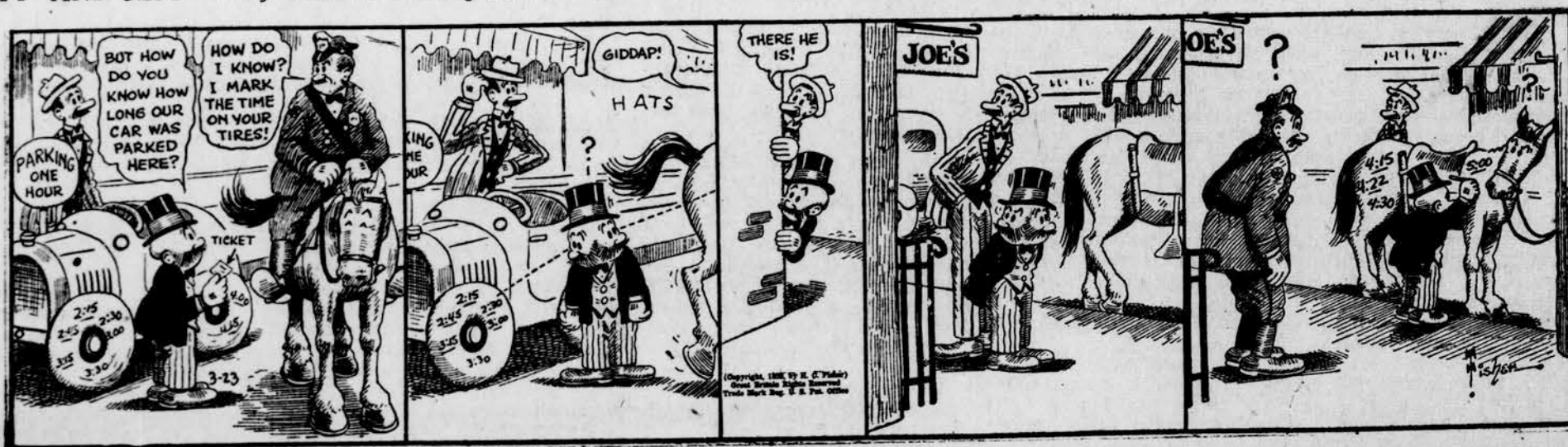
Mr. George Allison, Arsenal manager, said to me: "Directors deemed it inadvisable at the moment to play the match, and therefore cancelled it. The decision was entirely a club one."

countries possessing such materials with a view to arranging for them to be withheld from Germany and any other country guilty of unprovoked aggression.

Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that such an action would constitute in effect a form of sanctions, the imposition of which is not part of the present policy of his Majesty's Government.

MUTT AND JEFF—Why Shouldn't a Cop Have a Number and a Light on His Horse's Tail

By BUD FISHER



No Withholding Of War Materials From Germany

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The British Government yesterday refused to withhold war materials from Germany. This was made clear in reply to a question from a Liberal member, Mr. Mander, whether in view of the dependence of Germany on imports for the supply of such essential materials for rearmaments as iron-ore, petroleum, copper, lead, sulphur, cotton, aluminium, rubber, manganese, nickel, chromite, tungsten, phosphates, antimony, tin, mercury, and mica, the Prime Minister will enter into discussions with

countries possessing such materials with a view to arranging for them to be withheld from Germany and any other country guilty of unprovoked aggression.

Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that such an action would constitute in effect a form of sanctions, the imposition of which is not part of the present policy of his Majesty's Government.

Public Getting Airminded

Progress Of Air Service Of India—Chairman's Speech At Annual Meeting

Mr. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Air Services of India Limited, said in the course of his speech at the second annual general meeting of the Company held on Saturday—

"This year you will be glad to learn that from 1st October 1938 to 27th April 1939, we have carried about 1759 passengers. From this, no doubt you would see that our route, day by day, is becoming popular and the public is getting airminded. This we particularly see in Kathiawar, and the figures bear out the truth in the statement."

KOLHAPUR SERVICES

"As regards Kolhapur Service, which has been started from January 1939 I would like to state that though it is not at the moment very popular but from our experience in Kathiawar we have every hope that this will also be equally popular in course of time. His Highness is taking keen interest in the service and has already chartered our machines on several occasions."

During this year i.e. from October 1938 to March 1939 our services have carried out 24 Charters out of which a few important need here mention. One was to Colombo and the other was to Rangoon.

Especially the Rangoon Flight taken out by our Company was a long distance one, perhaps first of its kind carried out by an Indian commercial concern and we are glad to say that it was carried out very successfully and to the great satisfaction of those who had chartered it.

Another special feature that needs mention here is that it is not only the younger generation that is taking advantage of the services and has become airminded but the oldest as well as the younger persons of both sexes have frequently travelled by our planes.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

"It would not be out of place to mention here one important fact that the Managing Agents in the last two or three years have not earned a pie and over and above this, Mr. Kabalee, the Technical Adviser of the Company has again foregone this year too his total salary for the whole year amounting to Rs. 10,200.

We have received from the Bhavnagar State, a sum of Rs. 6,000 as subsidy for the last year and hence the losses of the year under report will be reduced by that amount.

"Your Directors fully realise that you will only gauge the progress of the Company in terms of its earnings but they would also like you to take into account the nature of our business which naturally demands considerable time to establish itself and make it a success."

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, April 30.
The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day—

Station	Temperature	Rainfall
	Max	Min
Agra	103 72	— 0.2
Amraoti	109 79	— 0.2
Akolia	110 80	0.6 +0.4
Amhedabad	103 75	— 0.1
Ajmer	101 79	— 0.2
Amhednagar	102 74	0.7 +0.4
Amhala	— —	— —
Allahabad	104 72	0.4 +0.3
Benares	104 73	— 0.2
Bareilly	103 71	— 0.3
BOMBAY	89 78	— 0.2
Bangalore	91 70	0.1 +4.8
Bhopal	104 83	— 0.2
Baroda	104 71	— 0.2
Belgaum	96 67	0.4 -1.2
Bahawalpore	— —	— —
Belapur	104 74	0.5 +0.2
Bellary	104 80	— 0.1
Bhavnagar	105 74	— 0.1
Chittagong	91 79	3.9 -1.6
Calcutta	103 87	1.6 -0.3
Cuttack	102 80	0.2 -0.9
Cawnpore	107 74	— 0.2
Calicut	89 79	6.9 +3.7
Colombo	88 78	0.2 11.5 +2.1
Cheerapunji	74 61	2.5 26.0 -2.2
Coochima	97 81	— 0.5 -0.1
Cochin	89 75	0.8 11.3 +6.6
Delhra Dun	95 67	— 0.3 -0.4
Delhi	103 72	— 0.4
Delhra I. Khan	100 67	0.6 -0.2
Darjeeling	70 54	0.5 -3.4
Deesa	103 70	— 0.2
Dalhousie	— —	3.0 -1.5
Fort Sandeman	89 55	— 1.0 -0.1
Gorakhpur	105 73	— 0.1 -0.3
Hyderabad (Dn.)	107 86	0.9 -0.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	104 73	— 0.1
Indore	104 77	— 0.1
Jhansi	105 78	— 0.1
Jubbulpore	106 70	— 0.2
Kanpur	102 73	— 0.2
Karachi	84 75	0.1 -0.1
Kodakanal	70 56	5.7 -1.5
Khandwa	108 83	— 0.1
Lucknow	104 72	— 0.3
Ludhiana	— —	— —
Lahore	101 76	0.1 -0.4
Lyallpur	— —	— —
Multan	— —	— —
Mysore	94 72	2.1 +0.7
Mad.	94 81	5.2 +4.7
Marmagao	88 79	0.1 —
Malegaon	106 77	— 0.1
Musoorie	75 57	0.5 -0.6
Mahabeshwar	85 65	0.7 -0.7
Murree	67 51	— 1.2
Mount Abu	86 65	— 0.1
Masulipatam	94 81	0.1 -0.5
Mandalay	104 82	0.7 -0.6
Mangalore	90 80	5.0 +3.9
Morort	— —	— —
Mercara	83 66	1.4 -1.2
Nagpur	110 80	0.3 -0.3
Ootacamund	73 49	3.2 +0.3
Patna	104 73	0.1 -0.2
Paharwar	72 61	0.7 -1.2
Poona	101 71	0.1 -0.4
Pachmarhi	88 80	— 0.3
Port Blair	89 73	0.2 3.4 +0.9
Quetta	76 41	0.7 —
Ranehi	101 75	0.5 -0.4
Rawalpindi	101 80	1.6 -1.2
Rangoon	97 76	3.2 +1.6
Ratnagiri	87 77	0.1 —
Rajkot	101 71	— —
Shakti	64 —	— 1.2
Shrinagar	64 —	2.6 -1.2
Sholapur	109 80	— 0.4
Shillong	80 62	— 5.4
Simla	70 59	1.4 -0.6
Surat	96 76	— —
Salem	98 80	5.7 +3.9
Trichinopoly	99 81	5.6 +4.0
Trivandrum	88 81	6.7 +2.3
Vizagapatam	91 82	— 0.7

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Rain And Snow In N. W. F. P. And Kashmir

POONA, April 30.
A western disturbance caused a few falls of rain or snow in North West Frontier Province and Kashmir and a duststorm locally in the Punjab and Baluchistan. Scattered thunderstorms are also reported from Assam, Bengal and Malabar.

COLOMBIA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 30-4-1939.
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +0.55 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 3 a.m. 32.3 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.5 degrees 0.8 (below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.0 degrees 0.8 (above normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 72 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.W.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 123 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 19 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

DATED 30-4-39
At 8.7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.87 inches.
For correction of ships instruments.

MR. GENNINGS' RETIREMENT

His Help To Research Workers

(From A Correspondent)
With the impending retirement of Mr. J. F. Gennings one more tie is severed between the Presidency and the contingent of Britishers, who for many years past manned the Provincial Services. The Old Guard is fast disappearing. They were a privileged group of highly salaried officials, but proved themselves capable men in the discharge of the departments entrusted to their care; and the Presidency as well as the city owes them a lasting debt of gratitude. They have greatly contributed towards making Bombay what it is. Among these local magnates in the sphere of Provincial administration, Mr. Gennings deserves a special mention; among a set of able and earnest men he succeeded in making his mark; so much so that he has been spoken of as "a find"—a newspaper phrase only rarely used, in the case of public men who prove exceptionally good. It was this fulsome praise—Mr. Gennings was an able Officer, kind, affable, ever ready to oblige, and every inch a gentleman. All those who had to deal with him in his capacity as Director of Information or Commissioner of Labour will keep us in remembrance his savoury fair and his indiscriminate readiness to help all alike. His work in both these spheres has been highly appreciated by newspaper men and Labour Leaders respectively, which is worth noting, for neither set of men are of a lamblike disposition.

There is still another departmental branch of these Bombay Provincial Service, with which Mr. Gennings was connected, one which he ran with his characteristic efficiency. But this Department is seldom advertised and a bit little known. It is never visited by tourists and Bombayites themselves seem to be unaware of its existence and its location. This is the Bombay Record Office carefully tucked away between the Secretariat and the Elphinstone College with no frontage of its own; partly godown, partly semi-attic; and consisting mainly of a number of spacious rooms, every available square yard of which is filled with book shelves rising from floor to ceiling, and running parallel to each other breadthwise from wall to wall. On the whole a very quiet place, but with a fascinating day-dreaming wide open eyes staring at persons and places unseen, whose history is recorded on the written pages of the books that are lined in long array from end to end of shelf above shelf.

In this out of the way little department Mr. Gennings ruled from 1924 till 1939. Such stray individuals as found their way thither will never forget how much they owe to him; for he succeeded in creating in the Record Office an atmosphere of goodwill and friendliness rarely found in Government Departments. The Bombay Record Office is, indeed, remarkable for the total lack of red tape. The Record Keeper and the staff imbued with the spirit of the man who was for fifteen years their Officer-in-Charge. Every research worker was made welcome; no discrimination being made between professional and the small fry student. All one had to do was to present one's written request to the Record Keeper, who forwarded it to the proper quarters, when it was returned duly signed not after two months or two weeks but before two days. Research-workers alone are able fully to realise to what extent this expeditionary way of dealing with their demands was to them an encouragement and a help in their otherwise ungrateful and little appreciated task. What every research-worker will ever gratefully bear in mind is that Mr. Gennings, though a busy man was never too busy to deal with the individual requests of those who came to the Record Office in search of information.

Now that Mr. Gennings is retiring, it is but meet that one of the brotherhood of research-workers should profit by this occasion to give expression to his feelings of gratitude, not as an individual tribute, but as representative acknowledgment of the unfailing kindness, which was always extended to them in the Record Office during Mr. Gennings' long term of office as its Officer-in-Charge.

please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about 622 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 8h. 38m. (U.S.T.) on Sunday the 30th April 1939.

PROHIBITION IS BOUND TO SUCCEED

Debate At Kanara Club Mazagaon

A debate on "Prohibition" was held on Sunday, under the auspices of the Kanara Club at the Club premises, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon. The house was full and Dr. Ignatius B. Shiva Rao was in the Chair. The proposition was put to the house as "Prohibition is Necessary". The principal speakers for the evening were Miss Alice Sequeira, Mrs. E. Mascarenhas, Mr. Peter Alvares, and Mr. A. L. Sequeira.

Miss Alice Sequeira who moved the proposition, made out a strong case for prohibition. The case for prohibition was not a new one, she continued; the first recorded protest against drunkenness was some 3000 years B.C., when Noah, the Patriarch of Biblical fame, indulged in red wine a bit too freely, though not wisely, and was gloriously drunk when his sons for the first time unfurled the banner of prohibition by covering their father with a mantle. Miss Sequeira gave a graphic description of the evils of drink, and remarked that those who advocated moderation forgot that moderation was too elastic a term and only a thin line divided moderation and excess. Our community (the Mangalorean Catholic Community) had particular reason to welcome prohibition, she continued, because our community was the worst sufferer from the evil habit of drink. At all our functions, be they weddings, christenings, trips or otherwise, the heaviest item of expenditure was that of drink, and much praise was showered upon the host who provided a liberal quantity of this beverage; otherwise he was regarded as niggardly. Our community was well-known for its hard work, its industry and inventive genius, but with all this, most of our ancestral belongings in Mangalore had gradually changed hands and now belonged to non-Catholics, and the cause was nothing but drink. As regards the criticism that prohibition was tried in America and had failed, the speaker said that India differed from America in several ways; people in America had sufficient means to circumvent the law, whereas Indians did not possess those means, nor was drink a national evil in India, and therefore prohibition was bound to succeed in India.

Mrs. E. Mascarenhas who led the opposition, vigorously attacked prohibition on the ground that she considered Indians as the most sober-minded people on earth and the vast majority of them were not addicted to drink; also that the proposed legislation to reform a small minority of drunkards at the expense of so much money was a libel on the Indian people.

Mr. Peter Alvares who supported the proposition, stated some hard facts in favour of prohibition and said that "liberty" in the wider sense of the word we had none, and it was the Congress Government who were out to win liberty for India, and as such, it behooved us to lend them our co-operation. He reminded the house that it was the Catholic ladies of Mangalore who sent a memorial to the Premier of Madras, asking him to introduce prohibition in Mangalore. "Shall

we", he asked the audience, "lag behind our sisters in Mangalore?" Mr. A. L. Sequeira who supported the opposition, advocated a policy of moderation and said that Christ himself had sanctioned and sanctified the use of wine at social and religious functions. He was all for persuasive measures rather than prohibition by legislation, and considered that total prohibition was unnecessary in India and would be a costly affair, as there were several loop-holes.

Miss Sequeira, in answering the opposition, said that as regards personal liberty was concerned, precedence should be given to national liberty, and with this end in view, it was worthwhile sacrificing a little of our freedom as also, one did not consider the contributions towards humanitarian activities, such as the care of the sick, the infirm, etc., as money wasted, and as such, she did not consider that money spent on prohibition as a waste.

When the house divided to vote, the proposition—"Prohibition is Necessary"—was carried by a large majority amidst acclamation.

The Chairman, in conclusion, thanked all the speakers on behalf of the Club, and remarked that, though the house had passed the proposition that prohibition was necessary, he was of the opinion that, while prohibition was a good thing in itself, the conditions of labourers in India and in this city were very poor compared to the conditions prevailing in Western countries, and unless their standard of living was improved and other means for their recreation were devised, it would be unwise to deprive them of the one means of deriving a little pleasure, as it might lead them to vices worse than that of drink.

"FUTURE FOR DEMOCRACY"

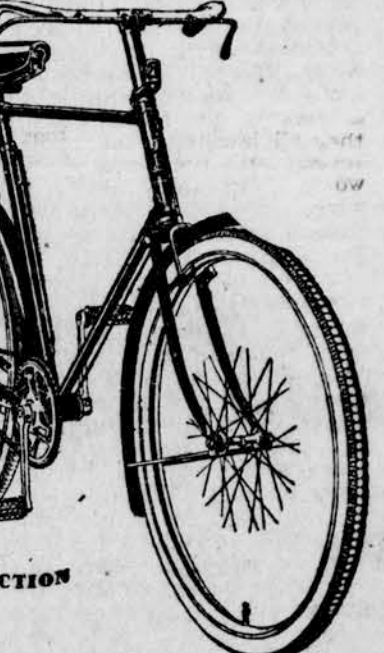
Need Of Meeting Fascist Propaganda: Ramsay Muir's New Book

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON (By Air Mail).
Lessons on Liberty for the secondary school children and a text book on Democracy as a counter-blast to the propaganda of the dictators are advocated by Mr. Ramsay Muir in the Liberal Book Club's new publication, "Future for Democracy" (Ivor Nicholson and Watson 2/6d). Britain makes no attempt officially to answer the ideas propagated within her shores by the totalitarian States, and the political parties are so much occupied in running one another down that they can spare no time for defending or explaining the fundamentals of Britain's own system, says Mr. Muir.

"This is not a subject upon which there need be any quarrel between the political parties," he adds. "Is it right that the future citizens who will have to uphold and extend our liberties should leave schools without ever having been told what the essential elements in these liberties really are? We have an Empire Day widely observed in the schools in which, very rightly, we sing the praises of the British Empire, the cement of which is Liberty. But why should we not also have a Liberty Day, on which all the schools and colleges in the Empire would combine to sing the praises of Liberty, and to be reminded what it means, how it was won and perhaps—why not?—how it needs to be made more real?"

EASY RUNNING

Raleigh cycling will be a new experience for the enthusiast—every part of this reliable cycle has been designed for easy-running and effortless riding. The Raleigh cycle has a fine quality steel frame, heavily enamelled, ensuring a beautiful rust-proof finish. The saddle is super-sprung. It pays to buy a Raleigh—the cycle with miles more wear.



POINTS OF RALEIGH PERFECTION
Point No. 5
HUBS. The Raleigh is easy-riding! Ball bearings of specially hardened steel are fitted to Hubs, gear wheel and pedals. Automatic free wheel.

RALEIGH THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

BLIND TEST PROVES VAST SUPERIORITY OF THE NEW LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

LUSTER-FOAM GIVES TEETH THE MOST MARVELLOUS LUSTER AND SPARKLE

THE NEW LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE WITH LUSTER-FOAM IS THE MOST REFRESHING I EVER USED

I FAVOUR LUSTER-FOAM BECAUSE IT IS NON-IRRITATING

Stripped of all identifying marks, the new Listerine Tooth Paste and four other brands were distributed to a large group of people for test. Against one leading brand, it was a 2 to 1 choice and a decided favorite over the other 3 as well.

Amazing new Luster-Foam detergent, energized by saliva, penetrates "blind spots" ordinary pastes, powders, even water, fail to reach.

People who have tried the new Listerine Tooth Paste are enthusiastic in their praise. The new Luster-Foam detergent works a miracle in your mouth. Wetted with water and saliva, it springs into action, penetrates into every nook and crevice where from 70% to 90% of decay starts. It cleans teeth whiter, brighter, reduces decay to a minimum. Economical too—its detergent energy lets you use less.

F.I.M. JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE

"We Are Critics & Not Salesmen!"

Baburao Patel Defines Functions Of Screen Journalists

PLAIN SPEAKING TO PRODUCERS

"We are not so short of resources as we are short of men with real intelligence and common sense. To be satisfied with the present progress is merely to express our weakness."

Thus observed Mr. Baburao Patel, President of the All-India Film Journalists' Conference while reviewing the last twenty-five years of film production in India, in the course of his presidential address on Sunday.

Not A salesman!

Defining the functions of a film journalist, he said: "A film journalist is not a film salesman. Producers are expected as shrewd and intelligent people to distinguish between a film journalist and a publicity manager."

The following are important extracts from his address:— In the life of an industry the Silver Jubilee comes but once and therefore it should be made an occasion for being jubilant and not turned into an opportunity for finding faults.

One thing we must all remember that in spite of numerous handicaps and obstacles—through trials and errors—our film industry has completed a period of 25 years of a glorious struggle and lived to see its Silver Jubilee. And that, in itself, is a very strong reason for celebrating and we must thank all those who have given their time and energy to organize the Silver Jubilee Celebrations and the Motion Picture Congress to mark the completion of 25 years of an industry which is so vitally important to a Nation.

JOURNALIST V. PRODUCER? In giving the Film Journalists an independent conference for themselves the Indian Motion Picture Congress has paid a tribute to the work of the Film Journalists and recognised them as a vital part of the industry. With excusable pride it may be mentioned that the Film Journalists have done their bit in helping the industry through all these years and nursing it to the age of its Silver Jubilee. In comparison with the rewards got by others in the industry, the film journalist has had poor returns for his labour. So to that extent his work has been a selfless one, given merely for the love of it, to build a national industry which according to him, promises to raise the standard of our cultural, social and economic life.

During an extended struggle of 25 years any industry is bound to have several occasions for conflict or disagreement between the different sections which contribute to its progress. Some such conflict has always existed between the film journalists and the producers in our industry. This would not have happened, had the parties met each other half way in trying to understand the grievances and difficulties of both.

"CRITICISM"

The general complaint of the producers against the film journalists has been on account of criticism. Sometimes even without knowing what this word 'criticism' exactly means film journalists have been accused of pulling down the industry and blamed for not giving constructive criticism. In certain cases these accusations sound amusing, especially so when they come from people who hardly know the first fundamentals of picture production or its purpose. Strangely enough the people who shout most in this respect, are those who richly deserve the strong criticism.

I cannot understand why any producer should complain when he produces a picture and puts it up before the public either for applause or for censure. When film critics like a picture and they applaud it they are never presented with bouquets by the producers. Then why should the producers be upset when a writer occasionally indulges in some well deserved criticism? I do not wish to complain but I would certainly appeal for a little more sportsmanship from the producers.

Real good criticism has always been a beacon light of guidance in every walk of life. The critic is the man who holds the mirror to the world and shows the world what it looks like. The critic cannot originate or imagine things. He has to criticise something that already exists and which is created by another. With these limitations how can the critic be accused of being a destructive critic when the material, which he criticises has inherent faults that hit him straight in the eye?

A film journalist is not a film salesman. Producers are expected, as shrewd and intelligent people, to distinguish between a film journalist and a publicity manager. It is the job of the publicity

manager to sell the film and not of the film critic. Unless the producers learn to separate the functions of these two professions they will never correctly appreciate the value of good sterling criticism and as long as our producers do not make the correct view of film criticism there will always remain some conflict in opinions and interests between the producer and the film journalist, which conflict is bound to react unfavourably on the future progress of the industry.

PRAISE AND FLATTERY.

This super-sensitiveness shown by the producers in the matter of criticism has had a bad effect on the policy of some papers. While some of the film journalists still take an occasional chance of giving some candid criticism, some of the daily papers have indulged in nothing else but continuous praise, even to the point of flattery, of pictures irrespective of their merits. This policy has been pursued mainly because the papers have been anxious to maintain their advertisement revenue. But the dire result of this praise is that people who read the papers skip over the Cinema pages knowing that as many as 15 pictures running in the town are often described as the best pictures of the day and the papers fail to provide any better guidance for discrimination. These film pages of the dailies therefore only serve as so much food to the vanity of the producers and the artists whose photos are published from day to day and in doing so defeat their principal purpose of creating more cinema goers for our pictures. The Anglo-Indian papers are more guilty of this policy than the other national and provincial dailies.

If only the producers had not displayed their unusual super-sensitiveness against candid criticism these dailies would have made their screen pages more interesting and more readable with the result that more people would have by now seen our pictures. So, the earlier our producers are cured of their habit of constant complaining, the better for all concerned.

SLOW PROGRESS.

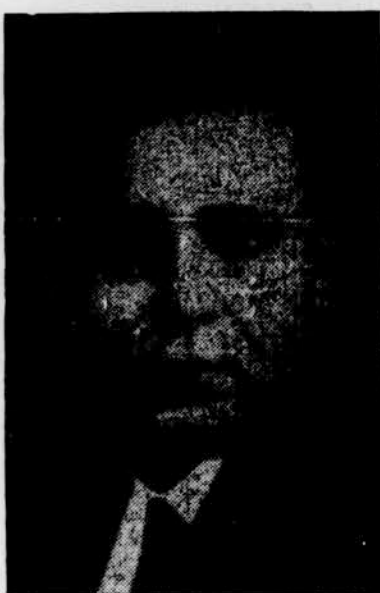
In the joy of the Silver Jubilee, we must not forget the one significant fact that our progress has been slow. If we were to take a statistical measure of our achievements during the last twenty-five years we must honestly admit how far behind we are at present in comparison with the American film industry which had only 10 years' earlier start than us. Leaving America out of comparison our progress compares unfavourably even with the French and the Russian film industries. In France and Russia films are made as cheaply as in India and yet they are often regarded artistically superior to Hollywood pictures.

INTELLIGENCE NEEDED.

I am afraid and we should all admit that we are not so short of resources as we are short of men with real intelligence and common sense. To be satisfied with the present progress is merely to express our weakness. There are people in the industry who compliment themselves on having attained the present state of achievement by saying that no other country in the world could have done as much under similar circumstances. This is entirely wrong. Nobody stopped our people from progressing further. The pioneers in America met with the same difficulties in the early years as did our pioneers but they sat down to think and evolve a plan of progress and as a result have placed their film industry at the top.

Will our producers frankly state when and where they have stopped and thought during the last twenty-five years?

Twenty-five years of film making and India still cannot produce few pictures that will vie with the foreign pictures in quality and technique. If with the ten years' start the Americans could give wonderful productions that dazzle



Mr. BABURAO PATEL
"A film journalist is not a film salesman".

the world, I cannot understand why our producers should not go half way.

The general complaint has been that there has been no finance in the industry; that money cannot be got at a reasonable rate of interest; that bankers are not interested in financing the Indian film industry; that the Government does not provide protection. These are all lame excuses for people who lack initiative and enterprise.

NECESSITY OF PLANNING.

The only way to escape this state-mate is to plan and organize the industry on new lines. As an experienced journalist who has enjoyed the privilege of close friendship with several producers and who had the opportunity of watching their activities at very close quarters, I have observed that some producers when they start a new picture costing over a lakh of rupees pay as little attention to their job in view as they would whilst buying a collar stud at a store and they do so about six times a year.

And funnily enough these very producers when they build their own houses they call architects, astrologers and friends, consult them and plan things with deep deliberation and cold thought although they build a house which is often not worth more than Rs. 20,000. When all this deliberation and thought are given in building a small estate it is not proper for the producers to devote more serious attention in planning a picture which at any time costs a lakh of rupees?

This illogical and spasmodic method of working which I have found in so many studios is the real reason of the financially precarious condition through which our industry has been passing all along. The only thing that has saved the industry from collapsing utterly have been the fluke successes which the producers enjoyed at regular intervals and which made up for the relative loss in other pictures. In short, our producers and therefore our industry have enjoyed more luck than method.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STORY.

There was a time when producers hitched on their hopes of success to the names of the stars, usually girl stars, but to-day with our audiences having developed a highly critical taste for entertainment demand better stories with different themes and material every time. If one would take a careful stock of recent box-office successes he would find that pictures, in spite of their having poor production technique, have achieved tremendous success just because they had good story value.

And yet the stories which our producers purchase are never valued more than a couple of hundred rupees and that too given to a fortunate author. And on this trifling material the producer spends a lakh of rupees and expects to earn a lakh more in profits. What could be more foolhardy?

The painful fact is that producers have never encouraged good writers to come out with their stories by offering them reasonable prices.

It is time that our producers realise the truth of these remarks as on this realisation will depend the future progress of our industry.

BETTER DIRECTORS.

Another problem that producers must face immediately and seriously is the recruiting or creating of new directors. Constant failures have made the producers so nervous that they are not prepared to be enterprising enough to try new men. On the other hand they risk their money on some of the old directors who have proved themselves time and again utterly useless.

The only novelty, which producers are constantly in search of, lies in the new faces of new girl stars. Sometimes, it is amusing

to note the intense heat of jealousy displayed in securing new film stars as the producers think that in securing a certain girl for the screen they would immediately make a huge fortune which unfortunately and more often does not turn out so.

What is really wrong in the use of our acting talent is the wrong casting of the artists. As it is, in our present brigade of stars both boys and girls, we have enough quantity of real talent which has at one time or other proved popular with the masses and which talent could again be tried in correct roles with correct casting to yield the same results of success as in the past.

All this of course, needs planning and fertile imagination in addition to just ordinary common sense, which attributes I must say, are more often missing than found in the majority of our producers.

STOP CRIME AS A THEME

Coming to the subject of the stories which have been given by our producers from time to time I regret to observe that the majority of them are divorced from the social and national responsibilities of which every film producer should be acutely aware seeing that the film is the most powerful instrument of instruction and propaganda.

A successful picture travels the length and breadth of the country and urged by its popularity penetrates even the distant villages; and if a picture like this propagates, for instance, a story which exploits different methods of committing crime, one can well imagine the disastrous effect it will have on the growing minds of the youth.

Stories with crime as theme are the easiest to produce because of their pseudo thrills and as a result we see an increase of pictures in this school of production. Take up the police report of any of the provinces of India and you will find a steady increase in crime, not only in number, but also in its variety of methods.

I attribute this increase in crime to the influence of crime pictures coming from abroad and produced in our country.

ANTI-INDIAN FILMS.

I now come to something I consider as a sacred mission in the life of a film journalist.

I refer to the anti-Indian films which have been produced and which are still being produced by the foreign producers. Some of you are already aware of the intense agitation which has been launched against these pictures which slander India in the eyes of the world.

This despicable propaganda against our country began with 'India Speaks' and was followed up by other pictures like 'Wee Willie Winkie', 'Lives of a Bengal Lancer', 'The Drum' and now 'Gunga Din'.

Incidentally 'Gunga Din' shows the efforts of these anti-Indian propagandists being a picture that is superb in its subtleties in giving the world an impression that Indians are sadistic barbarians who do not deserve even the death of a dog.

RKO-Radio Pictures of America, the producers of this picture have gone to no end of trouble and imagination in floating this picture and making it the most outstanding success of the day. Schools, Colleges, Boy-scout organizations and all other institutions, where the growing mind of the young is trained and nurtured, have been invited to see this picture so that the coming generation of the 'white' men may know what the Indian 'natives' look like.

The entire world-press, or, at least that part of it which has not been brought by the Hollywood capitalists, has been unanimous in this condemnation of 'Gunga Din'.

I can quote numerous leading papers in support of this statement.

"The Picture-goer," a British paper says that "In 'Gunga Din' America waves the Union Jack." British Sunday Press of London says, "Thanks Hollywood for such a fine picture of British propaganda which even the British would be ashamed to present."

The Irish Press, a leading paper of Dublin, says, "a brilliant film on a rotten theme based on a poem of Kipling, the arch imperialist."

"BLATANT IMPERIALIST PROPAGANDA"

I quote below a letter which I received recently from Miss Ethel Mannin, the famous English Novelist. Writing about the agitation, Miss Mannin says, "I want to tell you how glad I was to see the fine attack on 'Gunga Din' and 'The Drum' and all such imperialist films in India and welcome the strong stand being taken in India. Every Indian with any self-respect and national spirit must protest and vehemently and insistently against such degrading and insulting and blatantly imperialist propaganda films. I would

despise any Indian who did not feel as you do."

In these few words the great English Novelist has not only condemned the action of the foreigners in slandering India, but, has also pointed out to us as film journalists and as Indians our duty to our country when attacks are made on our self-respect and prestige.

Another World-famous critic from America, James Dugan, writes to say, "Gunga Din" is a bad joke, a dirty snivelling joke on the Indian people." I can go on quoting hundreds of opinions from World-famous people condemning this slander that is spreading like a bush-fire all over the world just at this moment.

PINCH ON THE PURSE.

The sympathy of these great men purges our agitation certainly encourages us, but we must not rest content till this slander is stopped. 'Gunga Din' has been banned in Bombay and Bengal and perhaps will not be shown in any part of India. But that is not much for these foreign producers to whom India is but a vest-pocket market. The only remedy that is left to us is to retaliate by banning all the productions of that foreign producer who chooses to offend our National honour.

From the discussions I had with several constitutional experts in the country, the present day provincial governments enjoy this power if they only care to exercise it for saving our national prestige. If this is done then the pinch on the purse will be felt a bit for in their purse lies the conscience of these foreign producers. I leave it to you, comrades, to take up this work with religious fervour and carry it to a stage where it will be impossible for any foreigner to libel the traditions and the culture of our country.

DISOWN THEM.

Before I conclude I must draw your attention to an unfortunate phase that threatens to shadow the good name of our profession. I refer to those persons who with the least pretext of any qualification, claim to be film journalists and ply this profession as a lever for eking out a precarious living. Men who use such questionable methods are condemned in the world. I warn you, comrades, not to join hands with such people who make blackmail a business and drag down good journalists to their own level.

FILM JOURNALISTS CONFER

Support For Hindustani: Protest Against Anti-Indian Films

"The film journalists are primarily men of letters who must write without being swayed by prejudices and preferences," said Mr. K. Natarajan, while opening the All-India Film Journalists Conference, held on Sunday morning in the pandal of the Indian Motion Picture Congress. The function of the film journalists, he said, was more difficult and responsible than that of ordinary journalists. "The future of the Indian film industry is bound up with the honesty, integrity and intelligence of film journalists."

The Conference began at 9-30 a.m. with Mr. Baburao Patel, editor of 'filmindia', in the chair. He was garlanded by Mr. Chandul Shah, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Motion Picture Congress, and by the representatives of Northern India Film Journalists Association and Bengal Film Journalists Association. More than seventy delegates from all parts of India were present.

POUNDER CONGRATULATED.

The first resolution, moved from the chair, congratulated the film industry on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the industry, conveyed its greetings to Dadasaheb Phalke the founder of the industry and placed on record its profound appreciation of the efforts of the organizers of the Indian Motion Picture Congress. Another resolution, also moved from the chair, congratulated Messrs. Jayshanker Dwivedi and B. R. Oberai, the pioneers of film journalism in western and northern India respectively.

Miss Claire Mendonca moved a resolution, passed unanimously, conveying fraternal greetings of the Conference to the International Film Journalists Congress to be held at Brussels, and through that Congress to film journalists all over the world.

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

The main resolution defining the rights and responsibilities of film journalists appeared.

(a) To the producers, to provide more opportunities and better facilities for a closer contact between the press and the studios.

(b) To newspapers and periodicals, to improve the status, working conditions and emoluments of film journalists on their staffs and not to subordinate them or

Honour Of Indians At Stake
SWAMI BHAWANI DAYAL ON TERRIBLE CONDITIONS IN AFRICA

(From Our Correspondent.)

AGRA (By Mail)

A large public gathering was held here recently to honour the arrival of Swami Bhawani Dayal the leader of the Indians in Africa. Swami in his speech described the condition of Indians abroad. He quoted the message of Mahatma Gandhi at a Delhi meeting that now a days every body begins to abuse Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini. But what is going on in South Africa? All the pacts and the agreements entered between South African Government and India, since 1914 have been broken away by and by. The authorities of that country are bent upon enacting such laws as may wipe off the Indians from that country. These words of Mahatma, proceeded Swami Bhawani Dayal, are quite clear to show the conditions in Africa.

In 1914 a pact was arrived at between Mahatma Gandhi and General Smuts assuring the Indians that they would have no maltreatment any more. By chance the Great War broke out and the British had to keep the Indians like their cousins but as soon the war ended voices arose

for the extermination of Indians.

Then came Gen Herzog but for the Indians nobody was better. In 1925 the same law came with another name. It was stoutly opposed and a round table Conference was arranged and a pact arrived at whereby an agent general for India was appointed there. But that pact is now going to be broken and every effort is being made to compel the Indians to live like untouchables, away from the general habitation. This is not a question of mere immigrant Indians, who too are not less than two hundred thousand but it is a question of honour of the whole India having about four hundred millions souls and I have to deliver this message to you from your brethren abroad.

Certainly it is as sure as death that until and unless India gets full freedom, all the troubles of its immigrant children, cannot come to an end, but the conditions have become so serious that up to the time we may get Purna Swarajya, our African brethren may be undone, and therefore along with our battle for freedom, we shall have to emphasize particularly protection of the interest of immigrant Indians without the least delay.

BARODA STATISTICS

Annual Report For Year 1937-1938

BARODA (By Mail).

The annual administration report of the department of Statistics for the year 1937-38, reviewed by the Government, contains among others the following details.

There were 124 companies on the register at the beginning of the year and 9 new companies were added during the year, making a total of 133. Of these 4 were struck off, leaving 129 on the register at the end of the year. Of the 129 companies, 123 were public companies and 6 private. Of these 25 were in liquidation at the end of the year.

The authorised, subscribed and paid up capitals of the companies incorporated in and outside the State, excluding insurance companies incorporated elsewhere and working in the State, stood respectively at Rs. 20, 39, 02, 112; Rs. 10, 54, 02, 913, and Rs. 9,86,02,537.

their activities to the advertisement departments.

(c) To the advertisers, to trust the goodwill and bona fides of staff critics and to avoid attempts at coercion through advertisement patronage, and

PROTEST AGAINST ANTI-INDIAN FILMS.

The Conference recorded an emphatic protest against the production and exhibition of films derogatory to the self-respect, prestige and dignity of India and her people, called upon all provincial Governments to ban such pictures and all other films of the offending producers and also appealed to the foreign press to do what lies in their power to discourage this anti-Indian propaganda through films. This resolution received the support from every section of the house and among those who participated in the discussion were Mrs. Asghari Begum, Maulana Abdul Bari, Messrs. K. A. Abbas, Appa Pendse, Bashir Hindi and H. R. Doctor.

Other resolutions called for a reorganization of the Censor Boards, deplored crime pictures, advocated the establishment of a film propaganda bureau and asked the producers to appreciate the "desirability of increasing association of original literary talent with scenario and dialogue writing".

One of the most important and much-discussed resolutions appealed to the producers "to consider the feasibility of a gradual elimination of production in provincial languages, for the better dissemination of a knowledge of Hindustani". Mr. B. K. Chatterji moved an amendment, wishing to delete the clause recommending the complete elimination of provincial languages as provincial cultures needed the screen for self-expression. Those who participated in the discussion included Pandit Indira, Mama Warerkar, Mr. Nadkarni, Mr. D. P. Berry and Mr. Ramoo Thakkar. The amendment being lost, the original resolution was passed.

The proceedings came to a close with a vote of thanks to Mr. Baburao Patel for having conducted the proceedings with great tact, understanding and impartiality.

MAKE THEM ADVISORY BODIES

Suggestion To Govt. On Future Of Local Bodies

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, April 29.

The Kale Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to examine the affairs of local bodies and report thereon, visited Dharwar and examined about 50 witnesses from local bodies from the Dharwar and Bijapur Districts. Mr. Kojhawalla, I.C.S., Collector of Bijapur, was also examined as one of the official witnesses.

Prof. V. G. Kale (Chairman), Mr. C. D. Barfiwalla (Secretary), Rao Saheb D. N. Nagarkatti, Dr. Ghia, M.L.A., Messrs. S. S. Naik, P. R. Chikkodi, S.S. More, Vasant-rao Naik, M.L.A. and Dinkarrao Desai, M.L.A., members of the Kale Committee were present at the time of examination.

MAKE THEM ADVISORY BODIES

A suggestion was made by witness who is a leading Congressman to take away all the powers of the Municipalities and Local Boards and to vest it in the Government just as it was done under the amendment to the 'Primary Education Act to maintain purity of administration and efficiency. He made a revolutionary suggestion, after having experience of a Municipal Borough as its President, in that all the Local Bodies must merely be Advisory Bodies just as the present School Boards.

Great interest centred around the questions of formation of official cadre, abolition of un-economic municipalities and formation of Village Panchayats instead and qualification of voters members and office-bearers of local bodies.

Several useful suggestions were made by Rao Bahadur B. L. Patil Messrs. G. R. Nalavadi, M.L.A., Wale, Chief Officer Hubli Municipal Borough and Pitre, Chief Officer, Bijapur Municipal Borough for the improvement of the administration of local bodies.

After the examination of witness was over the members of the Kale Committee were entertained at a tea party by Rao Bahadur B. L. Patil, the President of the Dharwar District Local Board.

The members of the Committee left Dharwar for Karwar.

K. P. C. C. Meeting

A special general meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has been convened to meet at Dharwar in the Congress House on the 11th May. A meeting of the K.P.C.C. Council is also called to meet on the 10th May.

The Ramadurg tragedy and the resolutions passed in the A.I.C.C. will come up for discussion in the ensuing meetings of the K.P.C.C. and K.P.C.C. Council.

Bihar Govt. & Land-holders' Private Estates

PATNA, April 29.

The adjourned meeting of the Bihar Assembly, it is understood, would be held on May 16 and 17 when the Prime Minister would move a resolution for an enquiry to be made into the question of the acquisition of Landholders Private Estates by the Government.—United Press.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Parsees And Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir.—Great storm appears to be blowing over the "Prohibition Scheme" especially in the Parsee community. Without going into the merits and demerits of this ambitious scheme of the well-wishing Bombay Ministry, the following striking facts cannot be ignored—

1. The fact that the Parsee community has done yeoman's service socially, politically and financially to the country of their adoption, remain untested.

2. Similarly no one can contend the fact that the community has reaped a rich harvest out of the liquor trade having almost monopolised the same. The high bidding at the auctions (which explain the "loss of revenue" bogey) is itself indicative that bidders are aware of the immense profits they carve out of the bargain and an enquiry will show that they are handsomely well off.

3. The "taxation cry" is not a new one. Are not the poor peasants being exploited to the bare starvation? The proposed property tax—although there may be exceptional cases of hardship—is certainly not analogous to the land revenue assessment, wherein, irrespective of 'good crop' or 'failure of crop', the assessment remains.

4. The 'invested capital' bogey also does not stand to reason as the present prohibition scheme is applied to a very limited area, other parts being still open for the dealers and the consumers. Future investments will, of course, have to be regulated.

5. 'Religious aspects' are dealt with in the prohibition scheme by 'exceptions'.

6. Instance of "failure of Prohibition in America" in no way lessens the evil effects of the beverage. On the contrary the then Government were quite alive to the question when they introduced prohibition. The 'failure' is another matter. It is a pity that the public response was so poor to the well merited scheme, but one cannot forget that there, too, the 'vested interests' worked this up.

7. In view of item 2 above as well as from the stand now taken by them will it be out of place to say that the Parsee community has a good share in furtherance of the 'drunk evil'? If so, is it not the duty of the community now to make amends by extending a helping hand to the prohibition scheme?

I hope before launching any direct opposition to this scheme—so essential for the uplift of the country on the whole, my Parsee brethren will give it their full consideration.—Yours, etc.

D. SHANKER.

Lonavia, April 22.

Beware Of Liquor

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir.—The ideal of prohibition is laudable; but not haste, and lack of circumspection have made the present legislation objectionable and harmful. It will occasion disrespect for law and unwelcome drinking and invigorate the prejudice in favour of "moderate drinking" that has been the nursery and hot bed of immorality, drinking and its dire consequences such as poverty and crime, disease and death.

"Touch the goblet no more! It will make thy heart sore! Beware! O beware! For sickness, sorrow and care, All are there!"

Strong-minded brethren who can safely enjoy "moderate drinking" ought to be good enough to forego their pleasure in consideration of the harm that the fashion of moderate drinking has been doing to their weak minded brethren.

Unfortunately, hot haste has made matters worse. It is not as yet, too late to correct that sad mistake.—Yours, etc.

J. K. DAIJI, L.M. & S.

Bandra.

Research In Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir.—I was so much pleased when I read the other day the results of the investigation that the Prohibition department carried out in Ahmedabad and presented before the public the tangible results of Prohibition in the lives of those addicted to drink. The ethical or intangible and spiritual talk does not carry conviction. It is only statistics and rupees, annas and ples that carry conviction. But I think and the department also accepts that the investigation is not complete. It is only a few families that are investigated now.

I suppose that prohibition presents a sociological study and as such requires a close and studious research work. Investigating

into a few families would not serve the purpose for the problem is. So much mixed with other problem that it requires an intensive study, research and investigation.

Prohibition no doubt will bring money to the pockets of poor wage earners, but above all it will open up so many other sources of income and expenditure, which till now remained untapped to so many people. The purchasing power of labouring classes will ultimately enrich the society and offset the economic loss incurred by the Government for introducing Prohibition. Also Government will be saved a heavy expenditure of punishing the persons for the crimes which are directly connected with the evil of drink.

I suggest that some student of Sociology would study this problem in extenso and carry on research work and publish the results of his study. If the money and help which this research work would require is given by the Government, it will, not be wasted. The Government are spending a lot of money for making Prohibition a success. They should not grudge a few more farthings. The University can also well undertake this work and save some trouble and money to the Government.

I appeal to the students of Sociology to bring home the necessity of this thing to the authorities concerned.—Yours, etc.

"RESEARCH SCHOLAR."

Advantages Of Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir.—Opponents of Prohibition which is shortly to be introduced in this Province will be interested to learn what Dr. Ley leader of the Labour Front in Germany, said recently on the said subject which is engaging the attention of the Government of that country. In a speech delivered at Frankfurt-on-Main before a conference on Public Health and Stimulants, he urged the German people to practise total abstinence from alcohol and tobacco since only a people which banishes such poisons from its midst will win a place in the sun. He himself had not formerly abstained from drink and nicotine and had smiled when any one inveighed against them. Five years ago, however, he abandoned the use of both, not because he was ill but because he realised that he was faced with the alternative either of doing his job properly or seeing his powers hampered by alcohol and tobacco. He did not believe that it was possible to practise moderation in the matter. One must be radically abstinent.—Yours, etc.

K. S. VAKIL.
60 A Hughes Road,
Bombay, April 27.

Rationalist Association And Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir.—Your brief comment, under the heading "Frankly Speaking" in your to-day's issue, on the resolutions passed at the meeting under the auspices of the Rationalist Association of India against Prohibition is very amusing.

One wonders whether you are really serious when you consider such a protest from people who see their liberty in jeopardy to be irrational. After this, one may as well ask what is rational and sensible. The fact is, you have no choice but to deride anything which condemns this prohibition policy. You have become such a strong supporter of this ill-conceived measure of the Congress Ministry that you must play your role and appear deaf and blind to any argument which tells against it, however obvious it may appear to any one not obsessed as yourself.

This, surely, explains why you appear to have lost your clear judgment as to make you feel surprised that the resolutions passed at the meeting condemn in indignant terms this contemplated prohibition measure as an encroachment on the liberty of the individual. It is more than that; it is an intolerable attempt to interfere with the social habits and customs of people not tied down by religious tenets or pure faddism against the use of wine in their social and religious functions. It is a fanatical act of forcing one's religious taboo on others. To justify your attitude, you say that prohibition will not be an encroachment on the liberty of

the individual any more than compulsory education is. This is what one may justly call a moronic logic, for compulsory education does not interfere with the centuries old habits of people.

Though you gratuitously assume, as most other prohibitionists do, to judge by their vapourings in your columns, that every one who drinks pours down poison in his throat, I hope you will grant that there are thousands and thousands in this City who know how to live decently, who are used to a little stimulant every day of their lives. For such people, the moderate use of alcohol is not a poison any more than a cup of coffee or tea on account of the caffeine it contains.

As a medical man of long experience and standing I would be the last to say that alcohol does harm to such people. On the contrary, I affirm that it does them good since they are used to the same and their systems have been attuned to the same. To suddenly deprive such people of their daily stimulant is a dangerous experiment likely to unbalance and harm them. You and others may differ from this, but I am sorry. Recent medical researches on the moderate use of alcohol conducted by Professor Raymond Pearl and some of his eminent colleagues at the Johns Hopkins University Baltimore, show that the moderate use of alcohol is not a poison; that it is useful to many and the sudden deprivation of the same to people long used to it generally upsets them very badly and may prove very dangerous. Researches conducted on the same line in France not only agree with what Prof. Pearl says, but show that the use of Wine is beneficial as it contains a good deal of vitamins.

One may reasonably ask what is the meaning of all this potter since you, yourself, admit that ninety per cent of the people demand prohibition? The drunkards then, are in a small minority, and for the sake of these all the machinery of the law is to be set in motion because hardly fifteen per cent of the population cannot control themselves. Very rational, Eh! I am afraid, however, I am wasting my time writing to show that we are not irrational in protesting against this iniquitous measure. The prohibitionists nowadays seem to think they only enjoy the monopoly of rational arguments on this matter. How funny!—Yours, etc.

C. L. D'AVOINE.

Hyderabad.

Affairs Of The W. I. A. A.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir.—At the present moment all the world over there is a fear of threatened conflict, and it seems that in conformity to the general condition of things the internal affairs of the W.I.A.A. too have become somewhat abnormally agitated.

The question of retention of the services of Mr. Sykes, the present Secretary of the Association, has given rise to a first class controversy. It is clear from what one reads in the Press and what one can gather from conversations with members of the Association that opinion is divided on the point and one section of the members holds that Mr. Sykes's achievements as the Secretary of the W.I.A.A. have been an unqualified success and points out to the fact that during the period of his service, the Association has grown from a minor local organisation with a membership of 2,000 to the status of the premier automobile association in India with a membership of over 8,000. This section also maintains that Mr. Sykes has shown exceptional initiative and skill in promoting better conditions of driving motor vehicles in the city. The other school of members argues that for the sake of economy, the association should terminate Mr. Sykes's contract and engage a cheaper man as Secretary. Up to this point the controversy appears to be an issue which can only be decided in its merits.

As a member of the W.I.A.A. one might, however, ask the committee for an assurance that they take in the matter would not jeopardise either the stability of the progress which has been maintained for the past seven years or more. There is, however, another aspect of the controversy, which calls for definite comments. It has been argued in some quarters that Mr. Sykes must go and an Indian must be appointed in his place. I am an Indian and, like all true Indians, I naturally stand for Indianisation. But though Indianisation be our plea, we must be careful to see that in the course of Indianisation we must not commit an act of great injustice and victimize one who has, according to the opinion of many Indian members of the Association, truly and faithfully applied himself to the service of the W.I.A.A. One of the redeeming features of the majority of the new Constitutional Provincial Governments in India is the eagerness on the part of the Ministers to show a spirit of fairplay and justice to all. They freely avail themselves of the services of the Judges of High Courts

in order to have an impartial judicial view on difficult matters. Might I suggest to the new committee of the W.I.A.A. that it adopts this course and presents Mr. Sykes's case to a Judge of the Bombay High Court for opinion? The terms of reference may be "whether or not Mr. Sykes has been mainly responsible for the progress of the association during the past seven years, whether or not it is reasonable for Mr. Sykes to expect to continue in the service for a longer period."

Alternatively, the committee may offer Mr. Sykes a fresh agreement upon the condition that he undertakes to train a suitable Indian to take over from him at the expiry of his next contract of service.

What we want to-day is a "modus vivendi" whereby man and man may be able to exist on terms of Peace and mutual respect.—Yours etc.,

NIREN N. CHOSE.

(A Member since 1927).

Bombay: April 26, 1939.

HITLER HAS SPOKEN

(Continued from page 6)

of the dummy Reichstag, the renovation of the Kroll Opera House, the declaration of a public holiday and the extensive arrangements for broadcasting—that the German Führer saw in this "curious" telegram of President Roosevelt a great opportunity for publicity and for the propagation of Germany's case which should never be missed. It was only unfortunate that it should have fallen to the lot of President Roosevelt that America's first real departure from the Monroe Doctrine of non-intervention in European affairs, should have been under such unfavourable circumstances.

So that in debate there is little doubt that the German Chancellor has scored a crushing victory over the American President. If that was all Herr Hitler's speech was meant to be, he ought to be satisfied with himself. But there are circumstances which make this speech of Herr Hitler's the most unfortunate utterance that has been made by the head of a great European Power in modern times. Whatever may be the fault of Britain and France, whatever may have been deficient in American foreign policy in the last twenty years, the fact remains that today there is a possibility of a renewal of the horror and the sorrow and the misery that characterized four years from 1914-1918. And at a time when millions of men and women, are in constant dread of being extinguished from the face of this world, to score a flashy debating victory in the open forum of world politics, seems a cruel and selfish joke at the expense of a civilisation that is visualising its own doom and counting the hours of its short existence. When you bear in mind the responsibility that lay on Herr Hitler in these circumstances, and the relief that he could have brought to millions of small homes that may never be the same again, one begins to despise the egotistical performance of a man who could lean back in his Bavarian villa and laugh while the rest of the world was on the verge of destruction. It was as if Rome burnt to Nero's fiddle—a ghastly dirge for any dictator to play in modern times.

It is of these millions of poor and middle-class homes that one must think when judging the speech of the German Chancellor. Whether they are English homes or French, or American or German, to them the speech was a bitter disappointment. They had looked upon it as a clue to their future, which now must remain as uncertain as ever. Hitler has allowed his personal pride to take precedence over the welfare of humanity and has refused to commit himself. He has talked of Germany's 'pacifist' policy! Surely he has referred twice to the possibility of a coming war 'against' Germany. He has accused Britain of pursuing a policy of encirclement, as if to suggest the recent acts of German aggressiveness are only instances of Germany fighting its way out of the strangled hold of the encircling democracies. He is silent about his word of honour at Munich and quibbles about a war and a 'coup d'état'. He has nothing to say about the general denunciation of treaties and agreements and seems to relish the thought of having broken them. His only justification is that such was the state of affairs before the allies defeated Germany in the last war. And that is precisely what this world is fighting to avoid—the recurrence of the state of affairs—which existed in Europe before the war.

Hitler cannot in the face of Germany's conduct which brought about four long years of human suffering, say now or ever again that the States of

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Hitler cannot in the face of Germany's conduct which brought about four long years of human suffering, say now or ever again that the States of

Europe are the birthright of the German nation. The plan of the world must of necessity be altered to preserve the balance of power in Europe. This world rightly feels that the German character is not conducive to world peace. There is something inherent in it which wants to deprive others of the right to live. No German who has seen and partaken of the cruel Jew-baiting in modern Nazi Germany can ever expect the confidence of the other races of the world. These are the factors by which Hitler's speech to his dummy Reichstag must be judged. And judged by such standards he has failed to acquit himself as a great leader of mankind. National hero, yes. Brilliant party chief, most certainly so. But as a world leader, in whose hands lies the destiny of the millions who will provide the cannon-fodder of to-morrow, he has failed. He has shown himself to be of the pettiness from which he sprang—a corporal who should always have remained a corporal, a petty officer who could never rid himself of the hatred of humanity, which was ingrained in his soul. It is a sad reflection on the rest of world leadership that the star of Hitler should be in the ascendant at this hour. If peace is to come to Europe now, it is certain after Herr Hitler's speech that it will not be because of him but in spite of him. Whether there is to be a war to-morrow does not depend on what Hitler said in Berlin last Friday morning, but what Britain and America are going to do to-day and to-morrow and the days that are yet to be.

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"ALL QUIET ON SPANISH FRONT"

Red Army Captive And Disarmed, Says Franco

(From Our Correspondent).

BURGOS, (By Mail).

All is quiet on every Spanish front, and General Franco signed the last war communiqué to be broadcast from Radio Salamanca. It says: "The war has ended. Today the Red Army is captive and disarmed and the Nationalist troops have reached their last military objective."

GOVT. DECREE.

A decree ordering all former Republican soldiers in the central zone to report at concentration camps for examination has been issued in Madrid. They will be divided into three categories: Those who, although not holding Republican sympathies, were conscription into the Republican ranks will be set free immediately. Those found to have had Popular Front sympathies, but who committed no crimes, will be enrolled in labour battalions. Those accused of crimes under the Republican regime will be tried by court-martial.

It is likely that when the Assembly meets on May 5, it will reconsider the amendment reaffirmed by the Upper House this week. It is a foregone conclusion that the Assembly will express disagreement with the Upper Chamber and on the fact of disagreement being conveyed to the Governor, His Excellency will have to call a joint session. As about a fortnight's notice is required under the rules, the session can be held in their week of May.

This will be the second joint session of the two Houses to discuss a matter on which they have disagreed.—United Press.

JOINT SESSION OF U. P. LEGISLATURES

LUCKNOW, April 29

It is understood that a joint session of the two houses of the U. P. Legislature will be held some time in the last week of May to discuss the Petrol Tax Bill, which has been amended by the Legislative Council by the reduction of the proposed duty from two annas per gallon to six pice.

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"WE WILL WIN IN THE END"

American Labour Leader Greet Workers Everywhere

Tom Mooney, the American Labour leader who was released recently after being in prison for more than 20 years on a trumped-up charge, has written:—

I am very happy indeed to send my warmest greetings of working-class solidarity to Ernst Thaelmann on his 53rd birthday. He is a heroic figure who has fought a magnificent battle for the workers and for the cause of world democracy.

VICTIM OF NAZI TERROR.

To-day he is the victim of Nazi terror, but he can have, and unquestionably does have, solace and comfort in the knowledge that the cause for which he laboured will one day triumph. I can wish him no happier thought on the occasion of his birthday than to express the conviction that in the end we will win and that we must not lessen our struggle against the Fascist and the Nazi menace to world peace and democracy.

GREETINGS TO WORKERS.

I send my warm greetings of labour solidarity to the workers everywhere, and particularly to the victims of Fascist terror, who are in the front line trenches fighting for humanity.

WHITEHALL OFFICIALS WARNED

Talking Business Outside Offices Inadvisable

Whitehall officials have been repeatedly warned in recent weeks about the inadvisability of talking business outside their offices.

It is known that Germans, moving in exclusive house-party and Mayfair circles, are charged with the duty to obtain military and political information.

NAZI ACTIVITIES.

Nazi activities are not confined to Britain, but have been extended to all parts of the Empire.

Here are reports from different countries. Canada.—Powerful storm troop groups are being built up and large-scale propaganda developed. A leader has been appointed for each province. In most towns weekly meetings are held behind closed doors.

MOVEMENT SPREADING.

Africa.—South-West Africa, formerly a German colony, and Tazania, have strong Nazi organizations, and the movement is spreading into British South Africa itself.

India.—A start has been made with Nazi propaganda. The British authorities are viewing the present visit of Dr. Schacht to Bombay with grave suspicion.

GERMAN REDS GREET BRITISH COMRADES

(From Our Own Correspondent). LONDON, (By Air Mail).

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED	
Bombay, April 29.	
B. S. N. s.s. Kenya of 4646 reg tons	Arrived from Karachi in water ballast
Capt H Macdonald arrived from Durban via African Coast Ports and Marmagao with passengers and general cargo	
Mackinnon Mackenzie s.s. King Edgar of 2694 reg tons	Capt A. W. Wheeler arrived from Karachi in water ballast
Killick Nixon s.s. City of Dundee of 3309 reg tons	Capt A. A. Fullerton arrived from Amsterdam via Antwerp Port Said Aden and Persian Gulf Port in water ballast
B. S. N. s.s. Varela of 1955 reg tons	Capt E. H. Brady arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo
SAILED	
Bombay, April 29.	
B. S. N. s.s. Varela of 1955 reg tons	Capt F. Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and local cargo
Killick Nixon s.s. City of Dundee of 3309 reg tons	Capt A. A. Fullerton sailed for Bassein in water ballast
Scindia Steam Navigation s.s. Jalaganga of 5080 reg tons	Capt W. Dry sailed for Bassein in water ballast
Calcutta (India) s.s. El Segundo of 2256 reg tons	Capt G. Hedling sailed for Madras and Calcutta with same bottom cargo
P. and O. S. N. s.s. Stratheden of 14127 reg tons	Capt R. Harrison sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and local cargo
F. F. Campbell s.s. City of Bath of 3154 reg tons	Capt W. A. Rogers sailed for Calcutta and Rangoon via Marmagao with local and same bottom cargo
Lloyd Trieste s.s. Monte Piana of 3715 reg tons	Capt C. Martinioli sailed for Saigon via Karachi and Singapore with local and same bottom cargo
James Finlay s.s. City of Kobe of 2743 reg tons	Capt R. C. Cooper sailed for Karachi via Karachi Marmagao Tellicherry, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey with local and same bottom cargo
Lionel Edwards s.s. Windward of 3147 reg tons	Capt J. Eshew sailed for Vizagapatnam in water ballast
F. F. Campbell s.s. Graciosa of 1029 reg tons	Capt A. Markusen sailed for Bangkok via Colombo, Penang and Singapore with local cargo
Turner Morrison s.s. Begum of 3656 reg tons	Capt G. R. Jones sailed for Calcutta via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and local cargo
P. and O. S. N. s.s. Bhutan of 2912 reg tons	Capt F. McEwan sailed for Kobe via Colombo, Penang and Singapore with local and same bottom cargo

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 29.	
1 City of Kobe 2743 Malabar Coast	24-4 Finlay
2 C. Melbourne 4125 Karachi	4-5 K. Nixon
3 Bhutan 2912 China/Japan	30-4 M. M.
4 Monte Piana 3715 Karachi	29-4 L. Trieste
5 Halizones 3137 Kathiawar Ports	2-5 J. Finlay
6 City of Bath 3154 M. G. 29-4 F. F. Campbell	
7 King Edgar 2694 Shanghai	29-4 F. F. Campbell
11 Federick Glavic 3292 Port Said	1-5 L. Dreyfus
12 Cilica 577 Karachi	4-5 Anchor Line
14 Windsorwood 3146 Vizagapatnam	29-4 L. Edwards
16 Kybels 4785 Antwerp	5-5 L. Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

5 Bandra 1893 Busra	3-5 M. M.
7 Eihuku Maru 4292 Karachi	1-5 O. S. K. Kaisha

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Hatarana 4592 Bassein	1-5 M. M.
Irrawadi 634 N. F. N. F. S. N.	
C. Begum 3656 Calcutta	20-4 M. Morrison
D. E. Haideri 912 M. Coast	30-4 S. H. S. H.
P. Howra 4096 Rangoon	30-4 M. M.
F. Shrivati 250 N. F. N. F. Malabar Steamship	
M. Revati 250 N. F. N. F. Malabar Steamship	
G. Graciosa 1029 Bangkok	29-4 F. F. Campbell

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON	
Behar 6-5-39 P. and O. S. N.	
Strathmore 4-5-39 P. and O. S. N.	
Viceroy of India 11-5-39 P. and O. S. N.	
Katori Maru 7-5-39 N. Y. Kaisha	
Ranpura 11-5-39 P. and O. S. N.	
Malala 18-5-39 P. and O. S. N.	
Rajapindi 25-5-39 P. and O. S. N.	
FROM LIVERPOOL	
Cilica 28-4-39 Anchor Line	
Brantford 9-5-39 L. Edwards	
FROM HAMBURG	
Lindens 30-4-39 L. Edwards	
Brantford 9-5-39 L. Edwards	
FROM NEW YORK	
Vini 26-4-39 Volkart Bros	
Atlanta City 4-5-39 M. M.	
Pres Van Buren 18-5-39 F. F. Campbell	
Pres. Adams 4-5-39 F. F. Campbell	
FROM OSLO	
Sumatra 6-5-39 L. Edwards	
FROM TRIESTE	
Conte Verde 22-5-39 L. Trieste	
FROM GENOA	
Victoria 8-5-39 Trieste	
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN	
Glasgow Maru 9-5-39 O. S. Kaisha	
Alipore 2-5-39 P. and O. S. N.	
Anyo Maru 4-5-39 N. Y. Kaisha	
Conte Biancamano 11-5-39 L. Trieste	
Carthage 26-5-39 P. and O. S. N.	
Ryufuku Maru 24-5-39 O. S. Kaisha	
Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L. Trieste	
Semali 7-5-39 P. and O. S. N.	
Sakito Maru 11-5-39 N. Y. Kaisha	
FROM BASRA	
Bankura 4-5-39 M. M.	
Vasna 6-5-39 M. M.	
FROM RANGOON	
Banjara 3-5-39 M. M.	
Jalakrishna 7-5-39 Scindia S. N.	
Jalavihar 5-5-39 Scindia S. N.	
Nirvana 8-5-39 M. M.	
FROM SYDNEY	
Strathmore 6-5-39 P. and O. S. N.	
FROM DUBAI	
Karania 27-5-39 M. M.	
Takliwa 13-5-39 M. M.	
FROM BASSIN	
Winkfield 5-5-39 M. M.	
Itinda 6-5-39 M. M.	

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, April 28, CORRESPONDING	
Season To Date	Week
1938/9	1939
8,601	70
13,020	45
Total in sight (excluding linters), 5,306	
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters), 5,306	
Exports from U. S. Ports, 114	
Of which to Japan, 41	
Of which to China, 22	
Of which to Great Britain, 5	
Of which to Germany, 1,328	
Stock at New York, 759	
Stock at U. S. Ports, 2,137	
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns, 2,792	
World's visible supply, 8,211	
Of which to American cotton, 5,756	
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters), 5,480	
Receipts at U. S. Ports, 3,633	
U. S. Government certificated stocks are 24,000 bales.	
N. B. All in bales 0000's omitted.	

LONDON BULLION REVIEW

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following report dated London April 12:

GOLD
The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on April 5th was £226,100,000 at 148/6d. per ounce showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.
In the open market about £1,600,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing during the three working days of the week under review. Nervousness occasioned by the political situation caused a certain amount of reselling by Continental holders and this formed the main proportion of supplies, as sales by official quarters were not in evidence; offerings on occasion were insufficient to meet buyers' requirements in full. Most of the gold available was secured for shipment to New York.
The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold, registered from midday on the 3rd inst. to midday on the 8th inst.:-

IMPORTS	
Union of South Africa	£ 47,468
Southern Rhodesia	187,101
British East Africa	18,742
British India	66,380
New Zealand	7,019
Belgium	8,771,979
France	6,751
Germany	6,124
Netherlands	138,658
Switzerland	545,587
Other Countries	13,630
	£9,907,449

EXPORTS.	
United States of America	\$7,688,454
Canada	610,220
France	2,082
Netherlands	18,064
Switzerland	10,394
Morocco	5,166
Palestine	5,852
Other Countries	2,604
	\$8,342,928

Gold shipments from Bombay during the past week amounted to about £502,000, the s.s. "Strathallan" carries about £100,000 and the s.s. "President Garfield" about £402,000.
The Transvaal gold output for March 1939 was 1,075,807 fine ounces and this established a new monthly high record; the previous record was 1,047,389 fine ounces produced during August 1938.
The March 1939 output compares with 975,128 fine ounces in February 1939 and 1,012,516 fine ounces in March 1938.

SILVER.
Owing to the Easter holidays the week under review contained only three working days, during which the market was rather quiet, the price for cash remaining unchanged at 20s. and that for two months' delivery at 19s. 10d. and 19s. 11d. Resales have been made by speculators, but these were offset by bear coverings purchases whilst purchases for American also provided support.
The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from midday on the 3rd inst. to midday on the 8th inst.:-

IMPORTS.	
Australia	£11,242
Belgium	8,305
France	11,528
Aden and Dependencies	11,370
Italy	2,285
Other Countries	7,370
	£52,600

EXPORTS	
United States of America	\$69,720
Canada	11,414
Norway	1,706
Denmark	2,972
Italy	1,261
Other Countries	511
	\$87,586

empty glass bottle phials; 48 cases medicines.
From Chittagong: 14585 bags cotton seeds.
From Madras: 301 bags wood chips; 471 bags turmeric; 464 pcs push cycle parts; 171 bales raw cotton; 100 rolls roofing fabric.
From Tuticorin: 134 bales saroli mats; 311 cases cane yarn; 55 bags cardamom; 595 pcs teak posts; 216 pcs teak planks; 28777 bags teak scantling; 484 bds teak scantling; 500 bags paddy; 648 bds j. w. scantling.
From Rangoon: 4306 bags rice.
From Tuticorin: 47 bags cardamoms; 119 saroli mats; 155 cases cane yarn.
From Cochin: 112 logs match wood; 520 bds coil yarn.
From Alleppey: 1116 bags copra.
S. S. Monte Parnes Agent Scindia Steam Navigation from Rangoon: 57882 bags rice; 450 bds teak scantling; 88 pcs teak planks; 133 bds teak boards.
From Colombo: 1390 bags copra.
S. S. Quilosa Agent M. Mackenzie from Bombay: 28799 bales cotton; 404 bags sandalwood.

WORLD STOCKS OF RUBBER

Statistical Outlook favours Rising Prices

London, April 18.
Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly rubber market report.
Movements in the Rubber Market since our last Report have been narrow. On Thursday the Market was fully steady. On Friday the tendency was slightly easier while on Saturday the tone was inclined to be steadier.
The news that President Roosevelt's intervention in World politics on Saturday, although it stimulated Wall Street, had little effect on the Commodity Markets in New York though Rubber showed an advance of about 1/8 cent per lb. Only a very small business however was put through at this slight advance.
Neither the Stock Exchange nor the Rubber Market here showed the Wall Street rise and on Monday and Tuesday our Market was again inactive and without any notable variation in price. This morning the Market was steady but inactive.
The highest price at which business has been reported in Standard Sheet on the Spot during the period under review was 8d. per lb. and the lowest 7 1/16d. per lb. At the time of writing the buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 7 1/16d. per lb. and since our last Report prices show no change.
The market both here and in New York continues to be extremely narrow. Speculation is at a low ebb and dealers are disinclined to take more than nominal risks under present circumstances. For this reason any sizeable orders coming on the Market either to buy or to sell are apt to have more than their due effect.

The statistics printed below are all uniformly favourable and under normal conditions would necessarily mean a rising Market. We quite realise that in the existing condition of tension statistics count for very little. The rubber statistics however are so definitely good that one cannot but believe that any brightening of the political outlook on the Continent would bring about a sharp advance.

AMERICAN MOTOR TRADE.

Sales by retailers to private buyers in the States showed a tendency in the first half of March to fall off and the buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 7 1/16d. per lb. and since our last Report prices show no change.
The market both here and in New York continues to be extremely narrow. Speculation is at a low ebb and dealers are disinclined to take more than nominal risks under present circumstances. For this reason any sizeable orders coming on the Market either to buy or to sell are apt to have more than their due effect.

AMERICAN QUESTIONNAIRE.

The figures for March came to hand by cable on Saturday after business hours. We give them in full below together with our usual comparisons for February 1939 and March 1938:-

Arrivals	
Consumption	38,989
Consumption per working day	1,258
Stock (Dealers & Manufacturers)	219,843
Ratio Reclaimed to Crude	15,300

Consumption is well above estimates. A consumption of 49,000 tons has been talked about off and on for the past few weeks but this has generally been thought rather too high. The figure of 38,989 tons is the highest figure of consumption in any month since June 1937.
The reduction in stock is also important, amounting to about 11,600 tons. The figure of latest stocks at 219,843 tons is the lowest since November 1937.

WORLD STOCKS.

We have now been able to complete our table of stocks outside the regulated area at end March and print below the figures for 31st March and 31st December, 1938 and for the past three months:-

December, 1938 and for the past three months:—	1938 31st Mar.	tons
Stocks in Singapore and Penang		50,814
Stocks U. K. (Public Warehouses)	76,4	
Stocks U.K. (Manufacturers')	24,890	
Stocks U.S.A. (Dealers' and Manufacturers')	299,172	
Stock Afloat	109,000	
	560,329	

Short Covering And Trade Buying

UNCERTAINTIES OF WASHINGTON'S COTTON PLANS

Future Of Cotton Prices Entirely Depends Upon Export Subsidy

Bombay, April 29. The New York Cotton Market rose on Friday though demand generally was slow. There was some local selling after Hitler's address but this was without positive influence owing to the overshadowing uncertainties of Washington's cotton plans. The future of cotton prices entirely depends upon the result of the proposed export subsidy.

The New York cotton market opened steady on Friday. There was trade buying of nears and under 100s. The Commission House liquidation of distants. Prices later rallied on covering due to the early firmness of stocks finally renewed covering in nears appeared with the session closing steady. At the New York July was quoted unchanged at 8.11 which was the lowest level for the day. There was improved buying which hardened prices to 8.20 which was the highest level reached at the close. Thus the market closed at a net rise of 3 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 8.20c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET
The New Orleans cotton future market was also fairly firm and closed at a rise of 8 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 8 points at 8.97c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET
The Liverpool cotton future market opened at a decline of 5 points with July 4.40 after early Bombay selling and hedging of outside growths and covering of nears, contracts were scarce with disposition to await Herr Hitler's speech and subsidy developments. Trade calling net hedging of outsiders. Hitler's speech did not affect the market. The market closed at a net decline of 3 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 5d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Egyptian cotton market was quiet and Giza futures declined 1 to 5 points. Uppers also declined 3 points. The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy and skidded 37 points for near position but ashmouni contracts advanced 5 to 11 points.

MANCHESTER TRADE
"The feeling in 'Change has been rather better this week, and, in spite of the many obstacles to confident buying, more business has been offered. Cotton prices have been steadier as indications have accumulated of the opposition to President Roosevelt's subsidy plan, while the continuance of the 42nd Weft Agreement has been another helpful factor. The approach of the Easter holidays, in the circumstances, has persuaded a good many buyers that they might as well clear up any covering purchases that they had been withholding pending a favourable opportunity, and, on the whole, a fair miscellaneous business has been done."

INDIAN DEMAND
Indian demand is broadening very slowly. The increased interest in prints is still yielding little more business, and the turnover in bleached and dyed goods is only slightly better than it was three or four weeks ago. Trade with the smaller Far Eastern markets has fallen off, and orders from the Near East, Egypt, and West Africa have been unimportant. The Continent, too, has done no business worth mentioning. The home trade has placed very large orders but it has done a useful mixed business, and some further contracts have been placed for cloth for the services and for civilian defence. The Dominions have also given fair support. Buying of yarns has been scrappy, though most ordinary weaving qualities have received some support from local users. Fresh business on the export side has been virtually negligible though shipments are proceeding more or less normally."

PRIVATE CABLES—
New York July highest 8.20+09
New York July lowest 8.11

Egyptian Cotton	
Liverpool, April 28	
GIZA 2—	6.38-4
Spot	6.22-5
May	6.35-2
July	6.47-1
October	6.50-2
November	6.50-2
January	6.54-1
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.52+1
May	5.38-3
July	5.45-3
October	5.51-3
November	5.52-3
January	5.52-3
GIZA—	
May	10.83-13
July	11.18+5
November	11.35+7
January	11.47+10

Alexandria Cotton	
Alexandria, April 28	
SAKELS—	
May	10.75-37
July	11.16-15
November	11.67+2
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.20+5
August	9.23+7
October	9.22+9
December	9.23+9
February	9.23+11
GIZA—	
May	10.83-13
July	11.18+5
November	11.35+7
January	11.47+10

LONDON PRODUCE	
Rosario Santa Fe,	21/
April sellers	21/
Barietta Russo,	28 1/4-1/2
April May sellers	28 1/4-1/2
South Australian,	unquoted

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 29. Following a rise of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 153 1/2 for Broach J/A delivery and improved to Rs. 154 on scattered buying. Business was restricted and fluctuations were narrow. New Broach was quoted at Rs. 148 1/8. The market is keenly awaiting developments regarding U. S. Cotton export subsidy as it has a direct influence over our prices. America intends to recapitulate lost markets and in doing so, it is prepared to bear the loss of two cents per lb. on seven million bales. Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points and the local market was fairly steady with Broach J/A quoted at Rs. 154. Later on business was restricted and prices closed at 5 p.m. as under—

F. G. M. G—

Broach A/M 1939 156 4 0

Broach J/A 1939 154 12 0

Broach A/M 1940 148 10 0

Broach J/A 1940 148 10 0

Omra May 1939 143 4 0

Omra July 1939 142 14 0

F. G. M. G—

Bengal May 1939 114 8 0

Bengal July 1939 114 12 0

Bengal D/J 1940 112 12 0

F. G. M. G—

Broach A/M 1939 156 4 0

Broach J/A 1939 154 12 0

Broach A/M 1940 148 10 0

Broach J/A 1940 148 10 0

Omra May 1939 143 4 0

Omra July 1939 142 14 0

F. G. M. G—

Bengal May 1939 114 8 0

Bengal July 1939 114 12 0

Bengal D/J 1940 112 12 0

F. G. M. G—

Broach A/M 1939 156 4 0

Broach J/A 1939 154 12 0

Broach A/M 1940 148 10 0

Broach J/A 1940 148 10 0

Omra May 1939 143 4 0

Omra July 1939 142 14 0

F. G. M. G—

Bengal May 1939 114 8 0

Bengal July 1939 114 12 0

Bengal D/J 1940 112 12 0

F. G. M. G—

Broach A/M 1939 156 4 0

Broach J/A 1939 154 12 0

Broach A/M 1940 148 10 0

Broach J/A 1940 148 10 0

Omra May 1939 143 4 0

Omra July 1939 142 14 0

F. G. M. G—

Bengal May 1939 114 8 0

Bengal July 1939 114 12 0

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Broach J/A 1939 154 12 0

Broach A/M 1940 148 10 0

Broach J/A 1940 148 10 0

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Broach A/M 1939 156 4 0

Broach J/A 1939 154 12 0

Broach A/M 1940 148 10 0

Broach J/A



The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pheroza Shah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 1, 1939

BOMBAY'S DRIVE AGAINST ILLITERACY

2,000 VOLUNTEERS INCLUDE 200 WOMEN

500 Literacy Classes Will Be Opened Simultaneously In City To-day

(FROM OUR STAFF REPORTER)

BOMBAY, Sunday. WITH INTENSIVE PREPARATION EXTENDING OVER A MONTH, BOMBAY IS READY WITH 2,000 VOLUNTEERS INCLUDING 200 WOMEN, TO LAUNCH ONE OF THE BIGGEST LITERACY DRIVES EVER UNDERTAKEN IN ANY OF THE CITIES OF INDIA.

Demonstration Class

STEPPING INTO THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY OFFICE THIS MORNING, I FOUND TWO HUNDRED WOMEN VOLUNTEERS AND HUNDREDS OF COLLEGIANS AND OTHER MEN VOLUNTEERS RECEIVING FINAL INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY SHOULD CONDUCT THE 500 LITERACY CLASSES WHICH WILL BE OPENED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS ON MONDAY NIGHT. A HUNDRED OF THE TEACHERS WHO WILL LOOK TO THE NEEDS OF THE ILLITERATES FOR A MONTH FROM MAY 1, ACTUALLY TOOK A DEMONSTRATION CLASS THIS MORNING, IN THE HIND VIDYALAYA SCHOOL, AT ANGREWADI FOR ABOUT 45 MINUTES.

By Picture Charts

FIFTEEN CITIZENS INVITED FROM ONE OF THE LABOUR AREAS RECEIVED LESSONS WITH THE HELP OF PICTURE CHARTS SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE LITERACY MOVEMENT. WHILE ONE OF THE TEACHERS CONDUCTED THE CLASS, THE OTHERS OBSERVED AS TO HOW THE ILLITERATE WORKERS RECEIVED THE LESSONS. WHEN THE LESSON WAS COMPLETE, THE TEACHERS INFORMED ME THAT EVERY STUDENT HAD BEEN GIVEN AN IDEA OF FOUR ALPHABETS WITH THE HELP OF A CHART.

Psychological Method

THREE IMPORTANT METHODS OF TEACHING WILL BE ADOPTED IN THE CENTRES. A SYSTEM OF TEACHING WITH THE HELP OF CHARTS BASED ON WHAT IS CALLED THE DIRECT PSYCHOLOGICAL METHOD WILL BE EMPLOYED IN ABOUT 200 CENTRES. CHARTS AND LESSONS ACCORDING TO THIS METHOD HAVE BEEN PREPARED BY MR. LALJI PANDSE, MISS RUSTOMJI INSPECTRESS OF SCHOOLS, BOMBAY AND MISS KHANDVALA.

Mr. Pandse Explains Scheme

Referring to this scheme, Mr. Pandse said:—

It was prepared with special reference to illiterate adults. Workers of all occupations. Attention had been given to their particular traits, likes and dislikes and temperament. A certain level of intellectual growth and receptive faculty arising out of factory and city life had been taken for granted. Mr. Pandse said that unlike the peasant, the workers' conditions of work and of life are almost uniform and interlinked. The labourer is therefore more of a collective man than an isolated individual.

"The workers' life" added Mr. Pandse, is linked up with the machine. Therefore if he is to attain efficiency in life, he must begin to look at the machine not casually, but more consciously as an inevitable part of life. That is to say, he must be made a conscious, machine-minded worker. While determining this course of lessons, sufficient care has to be

taken either to select immediate objects out of the process of work he is engaged in, or to present the object in relation to such a process.

SPECIAL COURSES.

Referring to special courses to be imparted, Mr. Pandse said:—"Lessons are taught in story form. But what is attempted is to develop a story organically out of the process of work and the implements. The method of attaching a story from without unconnected with the organic development of the process with a view to incorporating the word or words to be taught, is ruled out. As the story grows out of the tools and work process, it is expected to hold the interest for the student and the object is more successfully emphasized. For example: The word "Wheel" can be taught in two ways. One way is to give a story of a carpenter or of something in which the work "Wheel" and its action occurs. The other way is to show the "Wheel" and to write the word; then to show various forms of the wheel. Then

to narrate the story of the growth of each of these forms as organs of transmission. There is no factory life without a wheel. Workers come in contact with it. What is more, they would also know the changing transport system. Such a story arising out of a thing of daily contact is bound to interest him."

In 61 centres, the well-known Dakshinamurti method evolved by Mrs. Tarabai Modak will be adopted. The remaining centres will impart literacy according to Mr. S. R. Bhagwat's methods.

FROM 7 P.M. TO 11 P.M.

Literacy classes will be held from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m., every day according to the convenience of the students who will attend. Each class will have a maximum of twenty students. Twenty classes will be opened exclusively for women and they will be open from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Lessons with the help of charts will be given for the first four days after which the illiterate labourer will be taught to write. The second fortnight will begin with a book of short stories specially written with reference to the worker's life. Figuring up to 100 will also be taught for about ten days.

TIP TO TEACHERS

Going round the instruction classes that were being held today at the Servants of India Society, I found the teachers busy engaged in learning something about the temperaments, likes and dislikes of labourers. Giving a tip to the teachers, one of the prominent organisers of the campaign, Miss Godavari Gokhale said:—"Do not bunt at laughter in class. Let them laugh as much as they like. Treat the labourers as co-workers and comrades. Otherwise they will suspect your motives.—Do not ridicule the mistakes they are likely to commit. Correct them yourself without making the student feel small."

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Referring to the literacy campaign launched in the city more than a month ago, Miss Gokhale said that it had roused the enthusiasm of the citizens to a remarkable extent but regretted that Bombay's co-operation in the matter of raising the necessary funds was most disappointing. In spite of a month's untiring efforts, the collections total a small figure of Rs. 6,000 in a city which is known for its charity. Miss Gokhale hoped that citizens would make up for their apathy and contribute their mite without delay.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

leave Bhavnagar forthwith. An order has been served by the State to that effect. I had come here to help the workers in their organisation. I have seen them rotting. I regret the decision of the State. They have been seriously misled."

There is strong rumour that more notices would be served and the Conference would be declared illegal.

LEBRUNS AT THE RACES



President Lebrun of France, one of the few men to be elected for a second term in his high office, made his first appearance after the elections at the Easter Sunday Races on the Auteuil track just outside Paris. One of the races on the steeplechasing programme was the "Grand Prix Du President De La Republique".

Photo shows:—M. Lebrun and Madame Lebrun acknowledging the cheers of the crowd on their arrival.

QUIT ORDER ON JHABVALA

Bhavnagar Notice On Railway Workers' Chief

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, April 30. Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, President-Elect of the Bhavnagar Workers' Council was served with a notice asking him to quit the State area on the plea that he was a "Communist" and his activities would foment discontent amongst railway workers. The notice asked him not to enter the State limits for two years if the order is broken he would be sentenced to two years' imprisonment or fine of Rs. 1,000 or both. Huge crowd greeted Mr. Jhabvala at the station, whence he was carried to the Dewan's bungalow in custody.

Mr. Jhabvala said: "I have been asked by the State police to (Continued in Col. 3.)

LORRY DRIVER'S ORDEAL

Speeds Downhill Amidst Fusillade Of Bullets

LAHORE, April 29.

To motor down a zig-zag hill road under a fusillade of bullets with a shot through his right arm was the terrible ordeal of a lorry driver whose vehicle full of passengers was attacked by Waziri tribesmen near Kohat.

The raiders had placed boulders on the road in order to stop the vehicle. The driver hurriedly cleared the road and drove off but not before he was wounded in the right arm. As he sped downhill, the raiders continued firing. A number of Pathan passengers who were armed with pistols and guns fired in return.

One of the Pathan passengers was wounded. The lorry driver managed to reach the nearest police post to lodge a report.—A.P.

VOLUNTEERS.

The Committee has enrolled 2,527 volunteers from the ranks of college and high school students, primary and secondary school teachers, persons connected with social institutions and others interested in the spread of literacy. Volunteers are divided into three categories. Firstly, 500 volunteers with necessary qualifications to become teachers; secondly, 1,000 volunteers (two for each class) to be helpers whose duty is to induce adults to attend classes regularly; and thirdly, about 500 to become supervisors, organisers and to undertake odd jobs in connection with the Campaign.

PROPAGANDA.

In order to secure volunteers and to popularise the Campaign among the public propaganda on a large scale and in various forms was carried on throughout March and April. Meetings were held in schools, colleges and social institutions. Many mass meetings and rallies were also arranged and processions taken out in various localities. His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, presided over a Public Meeting for Inaugurating the Campaign, held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on the 4th April.

ORGANISATION.

For the purpose of organisation, the City is divided into seven wards, each under a Ward Superintendent, Mr. R. V. Parulekar.

Adult Education In Bombay Suburbs

(From A Correspondent)

"Your School Board is the first in inaugurating the campaign for Adult Education in the whole of the Bombay Province and there is no other board which has undertaken this scheme so far; such I am proud to congratulate this Board and its enthusiastic Chairman, Mr. M. K. Deshpande." In these words Mr. R. V. Parulekar addressed the Primary Teachers' Training Camp for Adult Education organised by the School Board of the Bombay Suburban District.

Mr. M. K. Deshpande introducing Mr. Parulekar to those assembled said that the Adult Education Committee of the School Board had in view the proposal to start about 60 centres in the Suburbs. He made a fervent appeal to the primary teachers to work in this behalf with all their energy and enthusiasm to make the scheme of Adult Education a success.

CHARLIE CHAN

AS CHARLIE AND BOB HIDE BEHIND THE WINDOW DRAPE, A SILHOUETTED FIGURE ENTERS CAUTIOUSLY...



MOVING SILENTLY, QUICKLY, HE REMOVES THE RADIOGRAM FROM BENEATH A CHAIR PILLOW.....



AS HE TURNS TO LEAVE, THE STOCKY DETECTIVE HURLS HIMSELF ON HIS UNSUSPECTING VICTIM...



I DON'T KNOW WHO IT IS, CHARLIE, BUT I'M WITH YOU!

